



Australian Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 6 NOV 2014

KEY FIGURES

	Sep 2014	Oct 2014	Sep 14 to Oct 14	Oct 13 to Oct 14
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 587.6	11 589.0	1.3	1.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	763.6	768.7	5.0	9.1 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.2	0.0 pts	0.4 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.6	64.6	0.0 pts	-0.2 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 568.1	11 592.2	24.1	0.9 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	765.0	772.1	7.1	10.2 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	6.2	0.0 pts	0.5 pts
Participation rate (%)	64.5	64.6	0.1 pts	-0.2 pts

KEY POINTS

NEW SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE

- The seasonality of the labour force data has been re-estimated with specific adjustments made for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys. These adjustments have been applied to the seasonally adjusted series from December 2013 onwards. For further details see the Information note on pages 6-16.

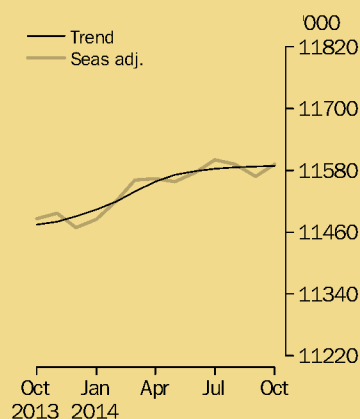
TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,589,000 from a revised September 2014 estimate.
- Unemployment increased to 768,700.
- Unemployment rate remained steady at 6.2% from a revised September 2014 estimate.
- Participation rate remained steady at 64.6%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 0.4 million hours to 1,607.9 million hours.

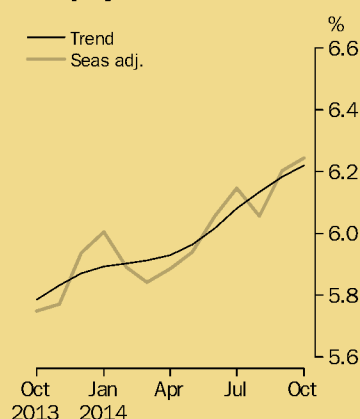
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 24,100 to 11,592,200 from a revised September 2014 estimate. Full-time employment increased 33,400 to 8,058,500 and part-time employment decreased 9,400 to 3,533,700.
- Unemployment increased 7,100 to 772,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work decreased 10,900 to 532,100 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 18,100 to 240,000.
- Unemployment rate remained at 6.2% from a revised September 2014 estimate.
- Participation rate increased 0.1 pts to 64.6%.
- Aggregate monthly hours worked increased 24.9 million hours (1.6%) to 1,614.4 million hours.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, email client.services@abs.gov.au or Labour Force on Canberra (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

November 2014	11 December 2014
December 2014	15 January 2015
January 2015	12 February 2015
February 2015	12 March 2015
March 2015	9 April 2015
April 2015	7 May 2015

.....

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

For information on changes in this issue relating to the new seasonal adjustment method, new labour force outputs and quarterly rebenchmarking refer to page 5.

ROUNDING

Estimates of change shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movements obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and the movements derived from them are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability (see Standard Errors section). The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 2014 AND OCTOBER 2014

.....

	<u>Monthly change</u>		<u>95% Confidence interval</u>
Total Employment	24 100	–33 300 to	81 500
Total Unemployment	7 100	–31 100 to	45 300
Unemployment rate	0.0 pts	–0.4 pts to	0.4 pts
Participation rate	0.1 pts	–0.3 pts to	0.5 pts

.....

Jonathan Palmer
Acting Australian Statistician

NEW SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE

The seasonality of the labour force data has been re-estimated with specific adjustments made for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys. These adjustments have been applied to the seasonally adjusted series from December 2013 onwards, resulting in revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. For further details see the Information note on pages 6-16.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

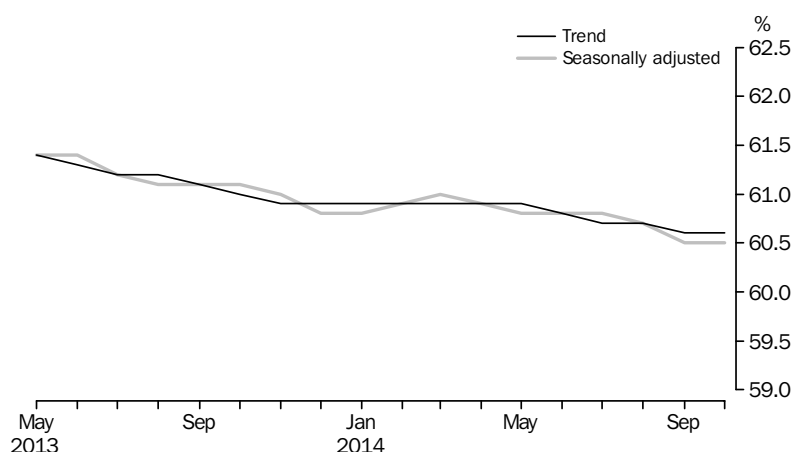
Australia's unemployment rate remained at 6.2% in October 2014 (seasonally adjusted). The number of unemployed persons increased by 7,100 to 772,100 in October 2014 (seasonally adjusted).

In trend terms the unemployment rate also remained at 6.2% in October 2014. The number of employed persons in October 2014 increased by 1,300 to 11,589,000 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 5,000 to 768,700 in trend terms. The trend participation rate remained at 64.6% in October 2014.

October 2014 saw the seasonally adjusted participation rate increase 0.1 percentage points to 64.6%.

The seasonally adjusted number of employed persons increased by 24,100 in October 2014 to 11,592,200 persons following a decrease of 23,700 persons in September 2014. The increase in October was driven by full-time employment. The employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, was unchanged at 60.5% (seasonally adjusted). In trend terms, the employment to population ratio decreased 0.1 percentage points (based on unrounded estimates) to 60.6%.

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, May 2013 to October 2014



Seasonally adjusted full-time employment increased by 33,400 persons to 8,058,500 persons while part-time employment decreased by 9,400 to 3,533,700 persons in October 2014. The increase in total employment resulted from:

- an increase in female full-time employment, up 26,100 persons
- an increase in male full-time employment, up 7,300 persons
- an increase in male part-time employment, up 1,000 persons
- a decrease in female part-time employment, down 10,400 persons.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

continued

Seasonally adjusted aggregate monthly hours worked increased 24.9 million hours (1.6%) in October 2014 to 1,614.4 million hours.

STATE ESTIMATES

The largest absolute increases in seasonally adjusted employment were in New South Wales (up 17,300 persons) and Western Australia (up 13,100 persons). The largest absolute decrease in seasonally adjusted employment was in Queensland (down 8,900 persons).

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in Western Australia (up 0.6 percentage points).

The largest increase in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Queensland (up 0.7 percentage points). The largest decrease in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was in Tasmania (down 0.8 percentage points). In both cases, the trend unemployment rate may provide a better basis for analysing the underlying behaviour of the series.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATE AND TERRITORIES, September 2014 and October 2014

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	
	September	October	September	October
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Victoria	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Queensland	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.0
South Australia	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
Western Australia	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2
Tasmania	7.2	7.2	7.6	6.9
Northern Territory	4.1	4.0	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	5.4	np	np
Australia	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

The seasonality of the labour force data has been re-estimated after taking account of the changed pattern of supplementary surveys. For further details see the Information note on pages 6-16. The new approach uses national estimates to determine if supplementary surveys (conducted in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey) have had an effect on the labour force estimates. As the effects are identified using national estimates, the impact on state estimates may require further refinement. The impact on state estimates will be further considered as part of the annual seasonal reanalysis to be conducted in early 2015.

DELAY TO IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LABOUR FORCE OUTPUTS

The ABS advised in the September 2014 issue of this publication that a range of new Labour Force outputs would be introduced from the October 2014 issue. The ABS has been continuing investigations into recent Labour Force series and to minimise change at this time, the new outputs will not be introduced at this time and the existing outputs will continue. The timing for introducing the new outputs is yet to be determined but they will not be introduced prior to the January 2015 issue due to the holiday season. This delay to the new outputs also applies to the detailed monthly data (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and detailed quarterly data (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

QUARTERLY REBENCHMARKING

Quarterly rebenchmarking revises the population benchmarks and Labour Force estimates to reflect the latest Estimated Resident Population. Quarterly rebenchmarking was planned to commence from the November 2014 issue but with the continuing investigations into recent Labour Force series and the delay to the introduction of the new outputs, quarterly rebenchmarking will not commence until the February 2015 issue. Analysis of the revised Estimated Resident Population indicates that this delay will have a minimal impact on the estimates.

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

This Information note reproduces a statement of 4 November 2014 from the Australian Statistician on the Labour Force estimates. This note does not contain any new or additional information.

PURPOSE

This statement provides background information on issues identified in seasonally adjusted labour force estimates over the period July-September 2014, on the investigations undertaken to understand these issues and the proposed approach for the release of the October 2014 labour force estimates on 6 November 2014.

The key points are:

- The ABS took the unusual step of setting the seasonal factors for most labour force series to one for July, August and September 2014.
- A review of labour force estimates has identified changes in the seasonal patterns of most labour force series as a result of changes in the supplementary survey program from February 2014.
- Labour force series other than those for aggregate monthly hours worked will be seasonally adjusted using a new method that treats effects from supplementary surveys as “corrections” rather than as ongoing seasonal influences.
- The new method will be introduced into labour force seasonally adjusted series from December 2013 onwards in the October 2014 labour force release
 - prior to December 2013, the seasonal factors will be based on a concurrent analysis on the original (unadjusted) estimates up to and including September 2014
 - as a result, the seasonally adjusted estimates have changed slightly prior to December 2013 compared with those published in the September issue of Labour Force, Australia
 - these seasonally adjusted estimates will not change until the annual seasonal reanalysis is completed in early 2015
 - the seasonal factors for months from December 2013 will be reanalysed as each extra month is added to the series so revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates from December 2013 will continue to occur monthly.
- The new method will be introduced into the full length of the seasonally adjusted labour force estimates from February 1978 after the annual seasonal reanalysis is completed in early 2015
 - some estimates in these earlier months will be revised but most estimates will not be materially affected by this process.

BACKGROUND

The seasonally adjusted labour force series of employment and unemployment have been unstable in the past few months. In the August 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), the ABS reported that it had investigated this instability but no systematic cause could be identified at that time. When the September 2014 labour force estimates were being processed, the instability in the seasonally adjusted estimates of persons employed and unemployed became more pronounced. The ABS concluded that the seasonal adjustment, which is based on past patterns of seasonal and other systematic variation, was not operating as expected for July, August and September 2014. Accordingly, it set the seasonal factors to one for the estimates for these months (other than for aggregate monthly hours worked) and announced a review to determine the

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

BACKGROUND *continued*

appropriate treatment for the October 2014 and subsequent releases of Labour Force, Australia.

INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to releasing the August 2014 labour force data, the ABS investigated the estimates produced in both July and August. While the movements between June and July for the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and participation rate were unusual they were not unprecedented in the series. The movements between July and August 2014 for the seasonally adjusted employment series, especially part-time employment, were very large but again were not unprecedented. However, if the seasonal factors based on the previously observed seasonal pattern had been applied to September, there would have been a large fall in employment, more than offsetting the large rise in August.

Short-term volatility of this magnitude is unlikely to reflect labour market reality, so the cumulative evidence from these three months showed that the previously-observed seasonal patterns for these months were not evident in 2014. The ABS decided an alternative treatment was required and, as an interim measure, set the seasonal factors to one for all variables other than aggregate monthly hours worked.

The ABS identified several possible reasons for seasonal patterns to have changed during 2014:

- changes in the timing and content of the supplementary survey program (run in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey),
- the introduction of web-forms, which can be used by survey respondents as an alternative to being interviewed by telephone or in person,
- the introduction of a new labour force questionnaire, and
- refinements to collection procedures.

The ABS has investigated the extent to which these issues may have influenced the seasonality of the labour force estimates of persons employed and unemployed. An effect that has proved to be significant is the change in the timing of the supplementary surveys that are run in conjunction with the labour force survey. In common with similar countries (e.g. Canada), responses to the main labour force survey are affected to some extent by the supplementary surveys. The effects vary, depending on the topics covered by the supplementary surveys and their length. For many years, most of these supplementary surveys were run in the same month each year. As a result, any effects on the original labour force estimates caused by having different supplementary surveys in different months have been largely removed from the seasonally adjusted estimates by the seasonal adjustment process.

TREATMENT FOR THE OCTOBER 2014 RELEASE

In the time since the September 2014 labour force estimates were released, the ABS has systematically assessed the effects of each supplementary survey on the labour force estimates. Significant effects have been found for some supplementary surveys, with little or no measurable impact caused by others. As a result of this analysis, an approach has been developed to re-estimate the seasonality of the labour force data with specific adjustments made for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys. This approach will be adopted for the October 2014 labour force release and will result in revisions to the previously-estimated seasonally adjusted (and consequently the trend) results.

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

TREATMENT FOR THE OCTOBER 2014 RELEASE *continued*

In practice, the new seasonal methods should be used to revise the seasonally adjusted estimates for every month in the labour force estimates (i.e. from February 1978 to October 2014). However, checking the consistency of every series from 1978 is not possible in the short time available (the seasonal adjustment process is based on adjusting at a detailed level and aggregating the component series to the totals for persons employed and unemployed) even though the impacts will be small for most months.

The most urgent need has been to resolve the problems in the last few months in the time series. Therefore, as an interim measure, the new approach has been used only from December 2013 to October 2014. In practice, the impact of this interim measure on the percentage changes in seasonally adjusted persons employed and unemployed between November and December 2013 is minimal.

The revised methodology will be applied in future months. In addition, work will continue on refining the methodology and verifying the changed seasonal factors for the full length of the monthly series. The ABS expects to revise all the seasonally adjusted data in conjunction with the annual seasonal reanalysis in early 2015.

The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. Concurrent seasonal adjustment will continue to be used during the next few months. However, as an interim measure, any revisions to seasonally adjusted estimates will be restricted to the period from December 2013 onwards until the annual seasonal reanalysis is completed in early 2015.

Setting the seasonal factors to one for the seasonally adjusted unemployment estimates for July, August and September 2014 published on 9 October resulted in a slight downward bias in the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate for those three months. This was not observed in other series and has been rectified by the new seasonal analysis.

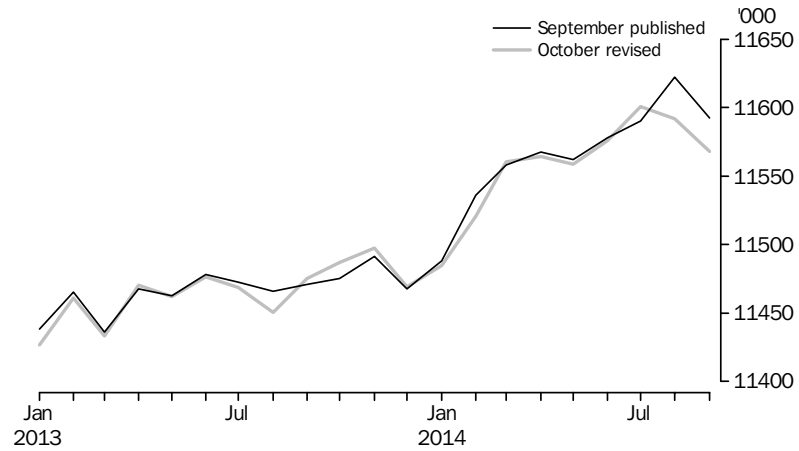
REVISIONS TO THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

The following graphs show the seasonally adjusted estimates of persons employed and persons unemployed when the September 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) was released and what they will be in the October 2014 issue, to be released on Thursday 6 November. The revisions to the unemployment rate in every month were either zero or 0.1 percentage points when using rounded data.

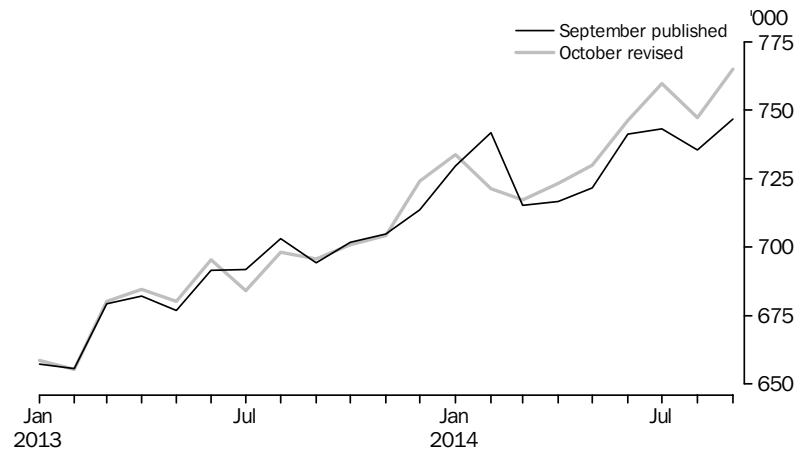
REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

REVISIONS TO THE
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

EMPLOYED (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



UNEMPLOYED (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The following tables show the recent history of the key labour force series in seasonally adjusted terms and those to be published in the October 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia.

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

REVISIONS TO THE
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
ESTIMATES *continued*

TOTAL EMPLOYED (PERSONS) – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Revised level	Level as at Sept 2014	Revised monthly percentage change (Mt/Mt-1)	Monthly percentage change as at Sept 2014 (Mt/Mt-1)	Revised year on year percentage change (Mt/Mt-12)	Year on year percentage change as at Sept 2014 (Mt/Mt-12)
	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	%
June 2013	11 476.6	11 478.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2
July 2013	11 468.5	11 472.6	-0.1	0.0	1.1	1.1
August 2013	11 450.2	11 465.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	1.0
September 2013	11 475.4	11 470.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.8
October 2013	11 486.7	11 475.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.8
November 2013	11 497.1	11 491.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9
December 2013	11 469.4	11 467.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.5
January 2014	11 484.6	11 488.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
February 2014	11 520.8	11 536.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
March 2014	11 560.3	11 558.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1
April 2014	11 564.1	11 567.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9
May 2014	11 558.7	11 561.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
June 2014	11 575.6	11 578.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9
July 2014	11 600.8	11 590.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.0
August 2014	11 591.8	11 622.2	-0.1	0.3	1.2	1.4
September 2014	11 568.1	11 592.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	1.1

NOTE: Revised = To be used in the October 2014 publication. As at Sept 2014 = Presented in the September 2014 publication.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED (PERSONS) – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Revised level	Level as at Sept 2014	Revised monthly percentage change (Mt/Mt-1)	Monthly percentage change as at Sept 2014 (Mt/Mt-1)	Revised year on year percentage change (Mt/Mt-12)	Year on year percentage change as at Sept 2014 (Mt/Mt-12)
	('000)	('000)	%	%	%	%
June 2013	695.5	691.6	2.3	2.2	12.2	12.0
July 2013	684.1	691.9	-1.6	0.0	10.3	10.7
August 2013	698.2	703.1	2.1	1.6	14.7	14.9
September 2013	695.7	694.3	-0.4	-1.3	4.8	4.7
October 2013	700.8	701.6	0.7	1.1	8.7	8.7
November 2013	704.2	704.9	0.5	0.5	11.7	11.7
December 2013	724.0	713.7	2.8	1.2	11.1	9.6
January 2014	733.6	729.6	1.3	2.2	11.4	11.0
February 2014	721.2	741.8	-1.7	1.7	10.1	13.1
March 2014	717.3	715.3	-0.5	-3.6	5.5	5.3
April 2014	723.2	716.6	0.8	0.2	5.6	5.1
May 2014	730.0	721.5	0.9	0.7	7.3	6.6
June 2014	746.2	741.3	2.2	2.8	7.3	7.2
July 2014	759.8	743.0	1.8	0.2	11.1	7.4
August 2014	747.3	735.5	-1.6	-1.0	7.0	4.6
September 2014	765.0	746.6	2.4	1.5	10.0	7.5

NOTE: Revised = To be used in the October 2014 publication. As at Sept 2014 = Presented in the September 2014 publication.

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

REVISIONS TO THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

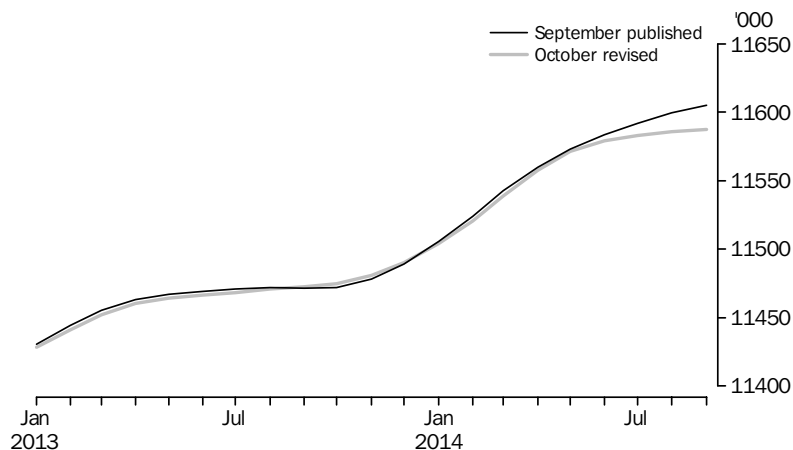
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (TOTAL PERSONS) – SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Revised	As at Sept 2014
	%	%
June 2013	5.7	5.7
July 2013	5.6	5.7
August 2013	5.7	5.8
September 2013	5.7	5.7
October 2013	5.7	5.8
November 2013	5.8	5.8
December 2013	5.9	5.9
January 2014	6.0	6.0
February 2014	5.9	6.0
March 2014	5.8	5.8
April 2014	5.9	5.8
May 2014	5.9	5.9
June 2014	6.1	6.0
July 2014	6.1	6.0
August 2014	6.1	6.0
September 2014	6.2	6.1

THE EFFECTS ON TREND ESTIMATES

Revisions to seasonally adjusted estimates flow through to the trend estimates. However, as the following graphs show, the revisions to the trends of persons employed and persons unemployed were much smaller than those for the seasonally adjusted estimates. The revisions to the unemployment rate were mainly in the last three months in the series.

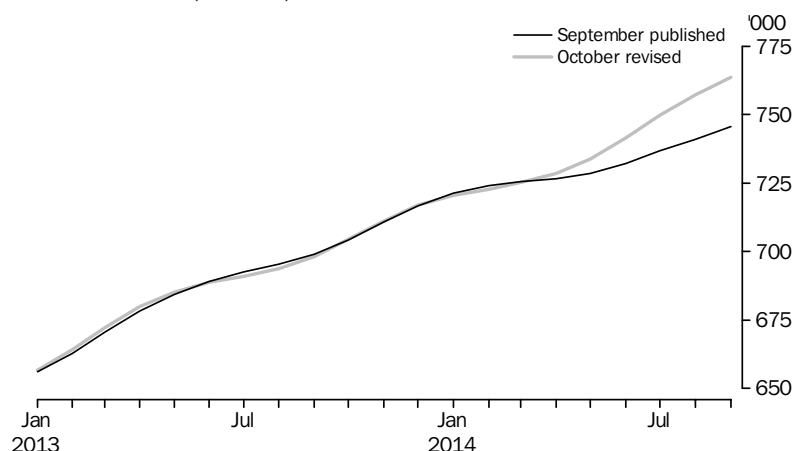
EMPLOYED (TREND)



REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

THE EFFECTS ON TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

UNEMPLOYED (TREND)



CONCLUSION

The ABS aims to minimise the impact of changes in the supplementary survey program on the key labour force estimates by continuing to monitor seasonal patterns and the performance of the new seasonal adjustment method. Users will be kept informed of any new developments by notes in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

What does the new method mean for currently published data?

The seasonally adjusted estimate for the number of employed persons for September 2014 has been revised down by 24,400 persons. In terms of movements in employment, the biggest revision has been to the change in employment between July and August 2014, which has been revised from a growth of 32,100 persons to a fall of 9,000. The September 2014 movement has been revised from a fall of 29,700 to a fall of 23,700.

For the unemployment rate, the revised seasonally adjusted estimate for September 2014 is 6.2 percent, up 0.1 percentage points on the currently published data. The unemployment rates for June, July and August 2014 have all also been revised up by 0.1 percentage points.

The new method directly calculates and adjusts for the impact of supplementary surveys prior to the calculation of the "seasonal factors and is initially being introduced for the period December 2013 onward. However, in the October 2014 release there also will be revisions for earlier months' seasonally adjusted estimates. This is because the regular approach to measuring seasonality in the labour force can generate revisions in historical periods.

What are the future implications of the new method?

The ABS intends to use the new method for compiling seasonally adjusted labour force estimates for the October 2014 and subsequent labour force releases.

In the October 2014 release and for the following few months' releases, the new method will be used to compile seasonally adjusted estimates for the period December 2013 onward. When the ABS conducts its annual seasonal reanalysis in early 2015, the new method will be used to compile seasonally adjusted estimates for the full time series (i.e. back to February 1978). This will lead to revisions to historical estimates, which for the

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *continued*

most part will be small. However, for some previous estimates the revisions may be significant.

It is not possible, because of timing constraints, to introduce the new method into the full time series from the October 2014 release.

The new method will ensure that changes in the supplementary survey program do not impact on seasonally adjusted estimates. However, there may still continue to be volatility in the labour force estimates, reflecting, among other things, ‘world’ changes and sampling variability.

Why was the new method introduced?

As previously advised by the ABS, recent seasonally adjusted estimates have been unusually volatile. This led to the ABS setting seasonal factors for July, August and September to one, pending a review of the issue. The review has subsequently identified that change to the program of supplementary surveys conducted as part of the monthly labour force survey was the significant contributing factor. The ABS has developed the new seasonal adjustment approach to take account of this impact.

Why has the ABS revised the seasonally adjusted labour force estimates for recent months?

Seasonally adjusted estimates are often revised as additional observations are received. The revisions made in the September 2014 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) and those in the October issue are more significant than usual reflecting a change in the historically observed patterns. The ABS revised the seasonally adjusted estimates for July and August 2014 in the September issue. The seasonally adjusted estimates (other than for aggregate monthly hours worked) for these two months and for September 2014 were made equal to the original (unadjusted) estimates because it had become apparent that the seasonal adjustment process was adversely affected by changes made to the Labour Force Survey and the associated supplementary survey program. The revisions in the October issue reflect a new seasonal adjustment method. If the ABS had not revised the July and August months in the September issue, the revisions made to the seasonally adjusted estimates for recent months in the October issue would have been considerably larger.

How far back have the seasonally adjusted estimates been revised?

The new seasonal adjustment method should be used to revise the seasonally adjusted estimates for every month in the labour force estimates (i.e. from February 1978 to October 2014). However, checking the consistency of every series from 1978 is not possible in the short time available prior to the release of the October 2014 estimates. (The seasonal adjustment process is based on adjusting at a detailed level and aggregating the component series to the totals for persons employed and unemployed.) The most urgent need has been to resolve the data problems in the last few months in the time series. Therefore, as an interim measure, the revised seasonal patterns calculated using the new method have been used only from December 2013 to October 2014. In practice, the impact of this interim measure on the percentage changes in

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *continued*

seasonally adjusted persons employed and unemployed between November and December 2013 is minimal.

Is revising seasonally adjusted estimates from December 2013 onwards consistent with concurrent seasonal analysis procedures?

The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. In most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. Concurrent seasonal adjustment will continue to be used during the next few months. However, as an interim measure, any revisions to seasonally adjusted estimates after the October 2014 issue will be restricted to the period from December 2013 onwards until the annual seasonal reanalysis is completed in early 2015.

How will future months be treated?

Work will continue on refining the new method and verifying the changed seasonal factors for the full length of the monthly series. The ABS expects to revise all the seasonally adjusted data in conjunction with the annual seasonal reanalysis in early 2015. For the next few months, the seasonal adjustment will be based on the same method that has been applied to the labour force data from December 2013 to October 2014.

What has caused the change in seasonal patterns in recent months?

The ABS has identified several possible reasons for seasonal patterns to have changed during 2014:

- changes in the timing and content of the supplementary survey program (run in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey),
- the introduction of web-forms, which can be used by survey respondents as an alternative to being interviewed by telephone or in person,
- the introduction of a new labour force questionnaire, and
- refinements to collection procedures.

The new seasonal adjustment method accounts for the first reason listed above and, although investigations are continuing, the ABS has no evidence that the other changes had a material impact on the estimates.

Why did the ABS implement changes to the Labour Force program?

In late 2010, the ABS commenced a review of its labour household surveys program to improve the relevance of data released, maximise the coherence of interrelated topics, minimise the duplication of content and ensure the collection remained cost effective. A holistic review was needed to ensure ABS labour statistics continue to reflect international standards and deliver high quality, coherent, conceptually robust and relevant statistics into the future. Implementing any change to a series like the labour force has some risks but change is needed to ensure that the series remains relevant

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *continued*

Why didn't the ABS determine the effects that each of these changes would have on the estimates?

Although the ABS assessed the potential impact of the changes to the labour force series prior to implementing them, the full significance of the changes was underestimated.

Why didn't the ABS conduct a parallel run to measure the effects of the changes?

Conducting a parallel survey can be an effective way of measuring change introduced into a series provided that the effects of the changes are sufficiently large. Given the standard errors involved in the labour force series, it can be very difficult to discern the level of change, if any, from the noise in the estimates. The analysis undertaken indicated that the extent of change anticipated could not be measured by conducting a parallel run.

How has the ABS determined the changes to the seasonal adjustment methods were required?

Following the release of the September 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia, the ABS established an independent review of the labour force estimates. The main focus of the review was to determine reasons for the instability in the seasonally adjusted estimates of persons employed and unemployed in recent months. One of the early findings of the review was that the changes to the supplementary survey program were likely to have changed the seasonality of the main labour force series (the seasonal adjustments are based on previously observed patterns of seasonal and other systematic variations each month). As a result, the ABS has introduced a new method used in estimating seasonality to take account of these changes.

Why has the supplementary survey program not affected the seasonal pattern of the labour force series in the past?

Responses to the main labour force survey are affected to some extent by the supplementary surveys. The effects vary, depending on the topics covered by the supplementary surveys and their length. For many years, most of these supplementary surveys were run in the same month each year with generally the same content. As a result, any effects on the original (unadjusted) labour force estimates caused by having different supplementary surveys in different months have been largely removed from the seasonally adjusted estimates by the seasonal adjustment process. The change in the timing of the supplementary surveys has broken the consistency of these patterns.

How has the ABS measured the effects of the changes in the supplementary survey program?

In the time since the September labour force estimates were released, the ABS has systematically assessed the effects of each supplementary survey on the labour force estimates. The method used regression techniques that are consistent with the seasonal adjustment process. Significant effects have been found for some supplementary surveys, with little or no measurable impact caused by others. The seasonality of the labour force data has been re-estimated with specific adjustments made for the changed pattern of supplementary surveys.

REMOVING THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS FROM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES *continued*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION *continued*

Why didn't the ABS introduce this new seasonal adjustment treatment earlier?

The ABS announced in the September 2014 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) that it had identified that previously-observed seasonal patterns were not apparent for recent months. However, the new method for measuring supplementary survey effects had not yet been investigated, developed and validated. As a result the ABS introduced an interim treatment that reduced the volatility in the seasonally adjusted series.

Why hasn't the aggregate monthly hours worked series been affected by the changes in the supplementary surveys program?

Standard seasonal adjustment was retained for the aggregate monthly hours worked series as the seasonality in this series is mainly driven by the effect of holidays and the usual seasonal patterns do not appear to have changed.

Why has the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate been revised upwards for recent months?

Setting the seasonal factors to one for the seasonally adjusted unemployment estimates for July, August and September 2014 published on 9 October resulted in a slight downward bias in the numbers of persons employed and the unemployment rate for those three months. This was not observed in other series and has been rectified by the new seasonal analysis.

What revisions were made to the seasonally adjusted estimates in the months to September 2014?

The tables and graphs shown in the first part of this note show the effects of the revised seasonal patterns.

Will the review of the labour force statistics result in further changes to the seasonally adjusted estimates?

No further changes to the estimates are expected as a result of the review. However, the seasonally adjusted labour force estimates will be revised from February 1978 onwards when the annual seasonal reanalysis is completed in early 2015 (see the question above "*How far back have the seasonally adjusted estimates been revised?*").

Have the trend estimates been revised?

The trend estimates were revised as a consequence of the revisions to the seasonally adjusted series and the incorporation of estimates for October 2014. However, the revisions to the trend series for persons employed, persons unemployed and the unemployment rate were much smaller than those for the seasonally adjusted estimates.

When will the final outcomes of the Technical Review be released?

The final outcomes of the Technical Review will be released in the November 2014 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0).

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Trend

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
October 2011	5 123.2	993.7	6 116.9	260.9	328.6	6 445.5	4.8	5.1	72.1
October 2012	5 190.4	989.5	6 179.9	282.6	349.4	6 529.3	5.2	5.4	71.7
2013									
October	5 154.4	1 060.2	6 214.6	315.8	388.4	6 603.0	5.8	5.9	71.2
November	5 150.5	1 065.2	6 215.6	318.5	391.4	6 607.1	5.8	5.9	71.1
December	5 149.8	1 070.8	6 220.6	318.8	392.2	6 612.8	5.8	5.9	71.1
2014									
January	5 152.9	1 075.7	6 228.6	316.8	390.7	6 619.2	5.8	5.9	71.0
February	5 159.6	1 078.7	6 238.3	314.0	388.5	6 626.8	5.7	5.9	71.0
March	5 169.6	1 079.3	6 248.9	312.0	387.4	6 636.3	5.7	5.8	71.0
April	5 180.7	1 077.9	6 258.6	312.0	388.4	6 647.0	5.7	5.8	71.0
May	5 189.7	1 075.6	6 265.3	314.0	392.0	6 657.2	5.7	5.9	71.0
June	5 195.2	1 073.3	6 268.6	316.9	396.8	6 665.4	5.7	6.0	71.0
July	5 197.4	1 072.9	6 270.3	318.7	401.0	6 671.3	5.8	6.0	70.9
August	5 197.9	1 074.4	6 272.3	319.0	403.7	6 675.9	5.8	6.0	70.9
September	5 197.4	1 076.5	6 273.9	318.6	405.7	6 679.5	5.8	6.1	70.8
October	5 195.7	1 079.9	6 275.6	317.2	406.4	6 682.0	5.8	6.1	70.8
FEMALES									
October 2011	2 791.0	2 337.8	5 128.9	181.0	288.7	5 417.5	6.1	5.3	58.9
October 2012	2 838.3	2 365.7	5 203.9	184.1	291.1	5 495.0	6.1	5.3	58.7
2013									
October	2 841.8	2 418.2	5 260.1	202.1	316.1	5 576.2	6.6	5.7	58.5
November	2 837.4	2 427.5	5 264.9	205.2	319.8	5 584.7	6.7	5.7	58.5
December	2 833.4	2 436.4	5 269.8	209.5	324.6	5 594.4	6.9	5.8	58.5
2014									
January	2 832.6	2 442.8	5 275.4	213.8	329.7	5 605.1	7.0	5.9	58.5
February	2 836.3	2 445.7	5 281.9	216.9	334.3	5 616.3	7.1	6.0	58.6
March	2 844.1	2 445.9	5 290.0	218.6	337.8	5 627.8	7.1	6.0	58.6
April	2 852.9	2 445.9	5 298.8	219.4	340.0	5 638.8	7.1	6.0	58.6
May	2 859.5	2 446.5	5 306.0	219.6	341.9	5 647.9	7.1	6.1	58.6
June	2 862.0	2 448.5	5 310.5	220.3	344.6	5 655.0	7.1	6.1	58.6
July	2 861.5	2 451.2	5 312.7	221.6	348.8	5 661.5	7.2	6.2	58.6
August	2 860.1	2 453.5	5 313.6	222.4	353.6	5 667.2	7.2	6.2	58.6
September	2 858.3	2 455.5	5 313.8	222.7	358.0	5 671.7	7.2	6.3	58.5
October	2 856.9	2 456.5	5 313.4	222.6	362.3	5 675.7	7.2	6.4	58.5
PERSONS									
October 2011	7 914.2	3 331.6	11 245.8	441.9	617.3	11 863.1	5.3	5.2	65.4
October 2012	8 028.6	3 355.2	11 383.8	466.8	640.5	12 024.3	5.5	5.3	65.1
2013									
October	7 996.2	3 478.5	11 474.7	517.9	704.5	12 179.2	6.1	5.8	64.7
November	7 987.9	3 492.7	11 480.6	523.7	711.2	12 191.7	6.2	5.8	64.7
December	7 983.3	3 507.1	11 490.4	528.3	716.8	12 207.2	6.2	5.9	64.7
2014									
January	7 985.4	3 518.5	11 503.9	530.6	720.4	12 224.3	6.2	5.9	64.7
February	7 995.9	3 524.4	11 520.3	530.8	722.8	12 243.0	6.2	5.9	64.7
March	8 013.8	3 525.2	11 539.0	530.6	725.1	12 264.1	6.2	5.9	64.7
April	8 033.6	3 523.7	11 557.4	531.4	728.4	12 285.8	6.2	5.9	64.7
May	8 049.2	3 522.1	11 571.3	533.7	733.8	12 305.1	6.2	6.0	64.7
June	8 057.2	3 521.8	11 579.0	537.1	741.4	12 320.5	6.2	6.0	64.7
July	8 059.0	3 524.0	11 583.0	540.2	749.8	12 332.8	6.3	6.1	64.7
August	8 058.0	3 527.9	11 585.9	541.4	757.2	12 343.1	6.3	6.1	64.6
September	8 055.6	3 532.0	11 587.6	541.4	763.6	12 351.3	6.3	6.2	64.6
October	8 052.6	3 536.4	11 589.0	539.8	768.7	12 357.7	6.3	6.2	64.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Seasonally Adjusted

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE			
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES									
October 2011	5 135.7	979.3	6 115.0	263.7	330.9	6 445.9	4.9	5.1	72.1
October 2012	5 203.4	988.5	6 191.9	277.0	341.2	6 533.1	5.1	5.2	71.7
2013									
October	5 143.8	1 074.1	6 217.9	314.5	385.3	6 603.2	5.8	5.8	71.2
November	5 162.9	1 065.8	6 228.7	315.8	390.0	6 618.7	5.8	5.9	71.2
December	5 141.3	1 064.5	6 205.8	334.4	409.6	6 615.4	6.1	6.2	71.1
2014									
January	5 143.2	1 067.2	6 210.5	319.5	391.9	6 602.4	5.8	5.9	70.8
February	5 160.9	1 079.6	6 240.5	310.2	384.9	6 625.4	5.7	5.8	71.0
March	5 170.1	1 098.7	6 268.9	297.9	373.9	6 642.8	5.4	5.6	71.1
April	5 186.2	1 080.8	6 267.0	313.0	389.4	6 656.4	5.7	5.8	71.1
May	5 193.7	1 059.9	6 253.6	315.9	389.9	6 643.5	5.7	5.9	70.8
June	5 183.3	1 076.0	6 259.3	321.8	404.3	6 663.7	5.8	6.1	70.9
July	5 215.7	1 065.1	6 280.8	322.9	408.7	6 689.6	5.8	6.1	71.1
August	5 200.4	1 078.0	6 278.4	315.1	394.8	6 673.2	5.7	5.9	70.9
September	5 186.0	1 080.9	6 266.9	318.8	404.9	6 671.8	5.8	6.1	70.8
October	5 193.3	1 081.9	6 275.2	314.2	407.9	6 683.1	5.7	6.1	70.8
FEMALES									
October 2011	2 795.5	2 347.8	5 143.3	182.1	279.1	5 422.4	6.1	5.1	58.9
October 2012	2 845.2	2 353.0	5 198.2	186.6	303.5	5 501.7	6.2	5.5	58.7
2013									
October	2 849.5	2 419.3	5 268.8	201.5	315.5	5 584.3	6.6	5.6	58.6
November	2 843.8	2 424.7	5 268.4	196.3	314.2	5 582.6	6.5	5.6	58.5
December	2 820.2	2 443.5	5 263.6	203.4	314.4	5 578.0	6.7	5.6	58.3
2014									
January	2 822.2	2 451.9	5 274.1	229.3	341.7	5 615.8	7.5	6.1	58.6
February	2 836.3	2 444.0	5 280.3	219.8	336.2	5 616.5	7.2	6.0	58.6
March	2 853.1	2 438.4	5 291.5	216.0	343.4	5 634.9	7.0	6.1	58.7
April	2 846.8	2 450.3	5 297.1	214.3	333.8	5 631.0	7.0	5.9	58.5
May	2 862.0	2 443.1	5 305.1	219.5	340.0	5 645.1	7.1	6.0	58.6
June	2 869.5	2 446.7	5 316.2	219.5	341.9	5 658.1	7.1	6.0	58.6
July	2 868.5	2 451.4	5 319.9	224.0	351.1	5 671.0	7.2	6.2	58.7
August	2 859.6	2 453.9	5 313.5	224.2	352.5	5 665.9	7.3	6.2	58.5
September	2 839.1	2 462.2	5 301.2	224.2	360.1	5 661.4	7.3	6.4	58.4
October	2 865.2	2 451.8	5 317.0	217.8	364.2	5 681.2	7.1	6.4	58.5
PERSONS									
October 2011	7 931.2	3 327.1	11 258.3	445.8	610.0	11 868.3	5.3	5.1	65.4
October 2012	8 048.6	3 341.5	11 390.0	463.6	644.7	12 034.8	5.4	5.4	65.1
2013									
October	7 993.3	3 493.4	11 486.7	516.0	700.8	12 187.4	6.1	5.7	64.8
November	8 006.6	3 490.5	11 497.1	512.1	704.2	12 201.3	6.0	5.8	64.8
December	7 961.5	3 508.0	11 469.4	537.8	724.0	12 193.4	6.3	5.9	64.6
2014									
January	7 965.5	3 519.1	11 484.6	548.8	733.6	12 218.2	6.4	6.0	64.7
February	7 997.2	3 523.6	11 520.8	530.0	721.2	12 242.0	6.2	5.9	64.7
March	8 023.2	3 537.1	11 560.3	513.9	717.3	12 277.7	6.0	5.8	64.8
April	8 033.1	3 531.0	11 564.1	527.2	723.2	12 287.3	6.2	5.9	64.7
May	8 055.7	3 503.0	11 558.7	535.4	730.0	12 288.7	6.2	5.9	64.6
June	8 052.8	3 522.7	11 575.6	541.3	746.2	12 321.8	6.3	6.1	64.7
July	8 084.2	3 516.5	11 600.8	546.9	759.8	12 360.6	6.3	6.1	64.8
August	8 060.0	3 531.8	11 591.8	539.3	747.3	12 339.1	6.3	6.1	64.6
September	8 025.1	3 543.1	11 568.1	543.0	765.0	12 333.1	6.3	6.2	64.5
October	8 058.5	3 533.7	11 592.2	532.1	772.1	12 364.3	6.2	6.2	64.6

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER): Original

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Looking for f/t work	Total	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
October 2011	5 121.3	997.0	6 118.2	261.3	324.6	6 442.8	2 498.8	8 941.6	4.9	5.0	72.1
October 2012	5 186.0	1 006.0	6 192.0	275.6	335.7	6 527.7	2 579.7	9 107.5	5.0	5.1	71.7
2013											
October	5 125.7	1 093.2	6 218.9	315.9	381.9	6 600.9	2 676.3	9 277.2	5.8	5.8	71.2
November	5 160.0	1 045.9	6 205.9	299.1	366.7	6 572.5	2 719.8	9 292.3	5.5	5.6	70.7
December	5 204.9	1 063.3	6 268.3	309.0	387.4	6 655.7	2 651.6	9 307.3	5.6	5.8	71.5
2014											
January	5 141.9	1 031.5	6 173.4	344.9	417.8	6 591.2	2 730.1	9 321.3	6.3	6.3	70.7
February	5 210.2	1 044.3	6 254.4	336.4	429.3	6 683.7	2 651.5	9 335.2	6.1	6.4	71.6
March	5 157.3	1 109.9	6 267.2	304.1	390.3	6 657.5	2 691.7	9 349.2	5.6	5.9	71.2
April	5 186.8	1 096.9	6 283.7	304.4	379.9	6 663.5	2 700.2	9 363.7	5.5	5.7	71.2
May	5 192.4	1 080.2	6 272.6	309.1	374.9	6 647.6	2 730.7	9 378.2	5.6	5.6	70.9
June	5 160.1	1 110.6	6 270.7	318.0	390.9	6 661.6	2 731.1	9 392.7	5.8	5.9	70.9
July	5 213.4	1 054.3	6 267.7	323.8	406.7	6 674.4	2 730.8	9 405.2	5.8	6.1	71.0
August	5 161.2	1 108.4	6 269.6	314.3	398.3	6 667.9	2 749.7	9 417.6	5.7	6.0	70.8
September	5 174.6	1 088.7	6 263.4	312.9	401.5	6 664.8	2 765.2	9 430.0	5.7	6.0	70.7
October	5 178.1	1 099.5	6 277.6	314.9	404.9	6 682.4	2 762.2	9 444.6	5.7	6.1	70.8
FEMALES											
October 2011	2 769.7	2 386.1	5 155.8	172.9	264.1	5 419.8	3 783.3	9 203.2	5.9	4.9	58.9
October 2012	2 821.0	2 388.9	5 209.9	177.3	287.3	5 497.2	3 867.8	9 365.0	5.9	5.2	58.7
2013											
October	2 826.2	2 454.2	5 280.4	190.8	297.9	5 578.3	3 954.6	9 532.9	6.3	5.3	58.5
November	2 848.7	2 417.0	5 265.7	187.7	290.3	5 555.9	3 991.9	9 547.8	6.2	5.2	58.2
December	2 858.3	2 444.2	5 302.5	202.7	307.9	5 610.3	3 952.5	9 562.8	6.6	5.5	58.7
2014											
January	2 816.5	2 363.7	5 180.1	247.8	355.1	5 535.2	4 041.4	9 576.6	8.1	6.4	57.8
February	2 880.3	2 358.3	5 238.6	245.7	408.5	5 647.1	3 943.4	9 590.5	7.9	7.2	58.9
March	2 834.9	2 460.2	5 295.1	226.0	376.5	5 671.6	3 932.7	9 604.3	7.4	6.6	59.1
April	2 824.6	2 480.4	5 305.1	212.2	334.7	5 639.8	3 979.9	9 619.7	7.0	5.9	58.6
May	2 868.8	2 453.5	5 322.3	223.7	344.0	5 666.3	3 968.8	9 635.1	7.2	6.1	58.8
June	2 857.5	2 473.7	5 331.3	217.3	332.8	5 664.1	3 986.4	9 650.5	7.1	5.9	58.7
July	2 873.6	2 448.8	5 322.4	218.5	336.3	5 658.7	4 005.4	9 664.1	7.1	5.9	58.6
August	2 846.1	2 506.5	5 352.6	204.9	337.2	5 689.8	3 987.8	9 677.7	6.7	5.9	58.8
September	2 854.3	2 474.9	5 329.2	212.9	345.1	5 674.2	4 017.0	9 691.3	6.9	6.1	58.6
October	2 852.0	2 476.3	5 328.4	205.6	348.5	5 676.9	4 029.3	9 706.2	6.7	6.1	58.5
PERSONS											
October 2011	7 891.0	3 383.0	11 274.0	434.2	588.7	11 862.7	6 282.1	18 144.8	5.2	5.0	65.4
October 2012	8 007.0	3 394.9	11 401.9	452.9	623.0	12 025.0	6 447.5	18 472.5	5.4	5.2	65.1
2013											
October	7 951.9	3 547.4	11 499.3	506.7	679.9	12 179.2	6 630.9	18 810.1	6.0	5.6	64.7
November	8 008.7	3 462.8	11 471.5	486.8	657.0	12 128.5	6 711.7	18 840.1	5.7	5.4	64.4
December	8 063.2	3 507.5	11 570.7	511.7	695.3	12 266.0	6 604.1	18 870.2	6.0	5.7	65.0
2014											
January	7 958.4	3 395.2	11 353.6	592.7	772.8	12 126.4	6 771.5	18 897.9	6.9	6.4	64.2
February	8 090.5	3 402.6	11 493.0	582.1	837.8	12 330.8	6 594.9	18 925.7	6.7	6.8	65.2
March	7 992.2	3 570.2	11 562.3	530.1	766.8	12 329.1	6 624.4	18 953.5	6.2	6.2	65.0
April	8 011.5	3 577.3	11 588.7	516.6	714.6	12 303.3	6 680.1	18 983.4	6.1	5.8	64.8
May	8 061.3	3 533.7	11 595.0	532.8	718.9	12 313.9	6 699.4	19 013.3	6.2	5.8	64.8
June	8 017.7	3 584.3	11 602.0	535.3	723.7	12 325.7	6 717.5	19 043.2	6.3	5.9	64.7
July	8 087.0	3 503.1	11 590.1	542.2	743.0	12 333.1	6 736.2	19 069.2	6.3	6.0	64.7
August	8 007.3	3 614.9	11 622.2	519.1	735.5	12 357.8	6 737.5	19 095.3	6.1	6.0	64.7
September	8 028.9	3 563.6	11 592.5	525.7	746.6	12 339.1	6 782.2	19 121.3	6.1	6.1	64.5
October	8 030.1	3 575.8	11 605.9	520.5	753.4	12 359.3	6 791.5	19 150.8	6.1	6.1	64.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS & OVER)—New South Wales

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	1 600.9	1 916.1	103.1	5.1	70.2	1 604.0	1 913.7	102.4	5.1	70.0	2 878.1
October 2012	1 621.1	1 934.5	106.9	5.2	70.0	1 639.3	1 941.6	103.2	5.0	70.1	2 915.4
2013											
October	1 589.1	1 940.4	120.0	5.8	69.6	1 585.1	1 943.0	119.9	5.8	69.7	2 958.7
November	1 586.1	1 938.7	120.5	5.9	69.5	1 590.5	1 946.1	122.1	5.9	69.8	2 962.4
December	1 585.7	1 939.7	118.8	5.8	69.4	1 582.0	1 932.9	124.3	6.0	69.4	2 966.1
2014											
January	1 587.4	1 942.7	115.7	5.6	69.3	1 589.3	1 935.3	118.7	5.8	69.2	2 969.6
February	1 591.8	1 946.8	112.9	5.5	69.3	1 589.4	1 945.5	111.6	5.4	69.2	2 973.1
March	1 599.1	1 951.4	111.2	5.4	69.3	1 599.1	1 959.4	98.9	4.8	69.1	2 976.6
April	1 608.6	1 955.9	111.2	5.4	69.4	1 607.8	1 964.6	109.4	5.3	69.6	2 980.2
May	1 618.5	1 959.5	112.5	5.4	69.4	1 614.9	1 951.5	119.6	5.8	69.4	2 983.9
June	1 626.7	1 961.5	114.2	5.5	69.5	1 621.9	1 956.9	118.9	5.7	69.5	2 987.6
July	1 632.2	1 962.7	115.2	5.5	69.5	1 655.7	1 967.1	113.3	5.4	69.6	2 990.8
August	1 635.3	1 963.9	115.1	5.5	69.4	1 633.2	1 966.2	113.5	5.5	69.5	2 993.9
September	1 636.6	1 964.7	114.6	5.5	69.4	1 630.1	1 966.8	114.2	5.5	69.4	2 997.1
October	1 636.3	1 965.2	113.4	5.5	69.3	1 629.1	1 961.0	112.6	5.4	69.1	3 001.1
FEMALES											
October 2011	884.5	1 601.7	95.6	5.6	57.0	886.6	1 601.4	89.8	5.3	56.8	2 979.7
October 2012	905.9	1 628.8	82.2	4.8	56.7	902.4	1 630.8	88.3	5.1	57.0	3 018.3
2013											
October	908.4	1 644.7	101.9	5.8	57.0	908.8	1 640.9	103.2	5.9	57.0	3 061.6
November	906.0	1 644.5	101.4	5.8	57.0	911.0	1 639.3	102.4	5.9	56.8	3 065.3
December	904.7	1 645.6	101.1	5.8	56.9	902.9	1 644.1	97.5	5.6	56.7	3 069.1
2014											
January	905.2	1 648.3	100.8	5.8	56.9	889.7	1 653.2	102.4	5.8	57.1	3 072.6
February	907.5	1 651.5	100.5	5.7	57.0	910.6	1 647.8	102.0	5.8	56.9	3 076.1
March	910.7	1 654.5	100.2	5.7	57.0	918.0	1 657.1	101.1	5.8	57.1	3 079.6
April	913.2	1 655.4	100.3	5.7	56.9	915.4	1 659.7	99.9	5.7	57.1	3 083.4
May	913.7	1 654.4	101.2	5.8	56.9	914.8	1 650.8	98.8	5.6	56.7	3 087.2
June	911.8	1 652.4	102.7	5.9	56.8	910.6	1 657.2	100.6	5.7	56.9	3 091.0
July	908.5	1 650.5	104.7	6.0	56.7	907.0	1 646.3	106.6	6.1	56.6	3 094.3
August	905.3	1 649.1	106.6	6.1	56.7	907.2	1 652.8	107.1	6.1	56.8	3 097.6
September	902.3	1 648.2	108.4	6.2	56.6	902.0	1 635.7	111.4	6.4	56.3	3 100.9
October	899.9	1 648.0	109.8	6.2	56.6	897.1	1 658.8	107.4	6.1	56.9	3 105.1
PERSONS											
October 2011	2 485.5	3 517.8	198.7	5.3	63.4	2 490.6	3 515.0	192.1	5.2	63.3	5 857.8
October 2012	2 527.0	3 563.3	189.1	5.0	63.2	2 541.7	3 572.3	191.5	5.1	63.4	5 933.7
2013											
October	2 497.5	3 585.1	221.8	5.8	63.2	2 493.8	3 583.9	223.0	5.9	63.2	6 020.3
November	2 492.2	3 583.2	221.9	5.8	63.1	2 501.6	3 585.4	224.5	5.9	63.2	6 027.7
December	2 490.4	3 585.4	219.9	5.8	63.1	2 484.9	3 577.0	221.7	5.8	62.9	6 035.2
2014											
January	2 492.6	3 591.0	216.5	5.7	63.0	2 479.0	3 588.5	221.1	5.8	63.0	6 042.2
February	2 499.3	3 598.4	213.4	5.6	63.0	2 500.0	3 593.4	213.6	5.6	62.9	6 049.2
March	2 509.8	3 605.9	211.5	5.5	63.0	2 517.1	3 616.5	200.0	5.2	63.0	6 056.2
April	2 521.8	3 611.3	211.5	5.5	63.0	2 523.2	3 624.3	209.3	5.5	63.2	6 063.6
May	2 532.2	3 613.9	213.8	5.6	63.0	2 529.7	3 602.2	218.5	5.7	62.9	6 071.1
June	2 538.5	3 614.0	217.0	5.7	63.0	2 532.5	3 614.0	219.5	5.7	63.1	6 078.6
July	2 540.7	3 613.2	219.8	5.7	63.0	2 562.7	3 613.4	219.9	5.7	63.0	6 085.0
August	2 540.6	3 613.0	221.7	5.8	62.9	2 540.4	3 619.0	220.6	5.7	63.0	6 091.6
September	2 538.9	3 612.9	223.0	5.8	62.9	2 532.1	3 602.5	225.6	5.9	62.8	6 098.0
October	2 536.3	3 613.2	223.2	5.8	62.9	2 526.2	3 619.8	219.9	5.7	62.9	6 106.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	1 268.9	1 530.4	82.8	5.1	72.5	1 273.1	1 529.4	88.0	5.4	72.7	2 226.2
October 2012	1 264.9	1 528.4	87.1	5.4	71.3	1 264.1	1 538.8	79.5	4.9	71.4	2 265.7
2013											
October	1 274.2	1 541.5	99.6	6.1	71.1	1 272.8	1 544.0	100.5	6.1	71.2	2 309.5
November	1 271.6	1 540.2	101.6	6.2	71.0	1 277.8	1 543.3	104.9	6.4	71.2	2 313.4
December	1 268.5	1 539.5	103.0	6.3	70.9	1 266.1	1 536.0	103.5	6.3	70.7	2 317.3
2014											
January	1 266.0	1 539.1	103.3	6.3	70.8	1 261.9	1 540.6	107.1	6.5	71.0	2 320.9
February	1 264.7	1 539.3	102.6	6.2	70.6	1 263.7	1 537.9	98.2	6.0	70.4	2 324.5
March	1 264.5	1 540.7	101.9	6.2	70.6	1 261.4	1 540.2	102.9	6.3	70.6	2 328.1
April	1 264.8	1 543.4	102.1	6.2	70.6	1 268.8	1 543.2	104.6	6.3	70.7	2 331.7
May	1 264.9	1 547.1	103.5	6.3	70.7	1 268.9	1 548.3	93.5	5.7	70.3	2 335.2
June	1 264.2	1 551.0	105.7	6.4	70.8	1 263.8	1 545.2	110.0	6.6	70.8	2 338.8
July	1 262.6	1 554.6	107.9	6.5	71.0	1 258.9	1 560.8	111.4	6.7	71.4	2 342.1
August	1 260.9	1 557.5	109.7	6.6	71.1	1 262.3	1 558.5	109.4	6.6	71.1	2 345.5
September	1 259.3	1 559.6	111.0	6.6	71.1	1 259.8	1 561.3	112.0	6.7	71.2	2 348.8
October	1 257.6	1 561.0	111.9	6.7	71.2	1 256.5	1 557.0	109.4	6.6	70.8	2 352.5
FEMALES											
October 2011	683.4	1 281.7	74.4	5.5	58.6	685.1	1 289.3	70.7	5.2	58.7	2 315.2
October 2012	685.2	1 305.2	79.5	5.7	58.8	689.8	1 298.6	82.4	6.0	58.6	2 355.8
2013											
October	684.5	1 321.4	84.5	6.0	58.6	691.7	1 323.8	83.7	5.9	58.7	2 399.1
November	684.8	1 321.5	86.8	6.2	58.6	690.7	1 324.8	85.8	6.1	58.7	2 403.0
December	684.7	1 321.2	88.9	6.3	58.6	675.5	1 318.5	88.6	6.3	58.5	2 407.0
2014											
January	685.2	1 320.6	90.6	6.4	58.5	687.4	1 323.5	91.4	6.5	58.7	2 410.5
February	686.8	1 319.4	92.0	6.5	58.5	678.8	1 318.3	92.6	6.6	58.4	2 414.2
March	689.5	1 318.4	93.1	6.6	58.4	694.3	1 319.6	93.9	6.6	58.5	2 417.7
April	692.7	1 317.8	94.0	6.7	58.3	696.1	1 311.7	92.5	6.6	58.0	2 421.5
May	695.3	1 318.1	94.7	6.7	58.3	693.3	1 323.8	96.3	6.8	58.6	2 425.2
June	696.7	1 319.3	95.6	6.8	58.2	700.1	1 316.4	92.3	6.5	58.0	2 429.0
July	697.4	1 321.0	96.7	6.8	58.3	695.4	1 322.0	98.2	6.9	58.4	2 432.8
August	697.9	1 322.9	97.9	6.9	58.3	697.6	1 321.0	99.8	7.0	58.3	2 436.6
September	698.2	1 324.8	98.9	6.9	58.3	697.0	1 324.8	97.0	6.8	58.3	2 440.4
October	698.8	1 326.7	99.7	7.0	58.4	700.5	1 329.6	100.6	7.0	58.5	2 444.2
PERSONS											
October 2011	1 952.4	2 812.1	157.2	5.3	65.4	1 958.2	2 818.7	158.7	5.3	65.6	4 541.4
October 2012	1 950.1	2 833.5	166.5	5.6	64.9	1 953.9	2 837.4	161.9	5.4	64.9	4 621.5
2013											
October	1 958.6	2 862.9	184.1	6.0	64.7	1 964.5	2 867.8	184.2	6.0	64.8	4 708.6
November	1 956.4	2 861.7	188.4	6.2	64.7	1 968.5	2 868.1	190.7	6.2	64.9	4 716.4
December	1 953.3	2 860.7	191.9	6.3	64.6	1 941.6	2 854.5	192.1	6.3	64.5	4 724.3
2014											
January	1 951.2	2 859.7	193.9	6.4	64.5	1 949.3	2 864.2	198.5	6.5	64.7	4 731.5
February	1 951.5	2 858.8	194.6	6.4	64.4	1 942.5	2 856.2	190.8	6.3	64.3	4 738.7
March	1 954.0	2 859.0	195.0	6.4	64.3	1 955.7	2 859.8	196.8	6.4	64.4	4 745.9
April	1 957.5	2 861.1	196.1	6.4	64.3	1 964.9	2 854.9	197.0	6.5	64.2	4 753.2
May	1 960.2	2 865.3	198.3	6.5	64.4	1 962.2	2 872.1	189.9	6.2	64.3	4 760.5
June	1 960.9	2 870.3	201.3	6.6	64.4	1 963.9	2 861.6	202.2	6.6	64.3	4 767.8
July	1 960.0	2 875.5	204.7	6.6	64.5	1 954.3	2 882.8	209.6	6.8	64.8	4 775.0
August	1 958.8	2 880.3	207.6	6.7	64.6	1 959.9	2 879.5	209.2	6.8	64.6	4 782.1
September	1 957.5	2 884.4	209.8	6.8	64.6	1 956.8	2 886.2	209.0	6.8	64.6	4 789.2
October	1 956.4	2 887.7	211.7	6.8	64.7	1 957.0	2 886.7	210.0	6.8	64.6	4 796.7

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Queensland

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnt rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnt rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	1 043.8	1 233.6	69.9	5.4	73.5	1 048.0	1 237.9	70.5	5.4	73.8	1 773.9
October 2012	1 056.6	1 239.9	80.6	6.1	72.9	1 051.4	1 228.7	82.5	6.3	72.4	1 811.7
2013											
October	1 053.5	1 246.0	79.0	6.0	71.7	1 052.1	1 246.8	77.8	5.9	71.7	1 847.3
November	1 051.7	1 245.6	79.0	6.0	71.6	1 052.4	1 247.5	77.7	5.9	71.6	1 850.4
December	1 049.5	1 245.9	79.9	6.0	71.5	1 048.5	1 241.1	82.2	6.2	71.4	1 853.5
2014											
January	1 048.3	1 247.6	81.0	6.1	71.6	1 046.0	1 240.0	80.9	6.1	71.2	1 856.5
February	1 048.6	1 250.7	81.9	6.1	71.7	1 042.9	1 251.3	82.8	6.2	71.7	1 859.4
March	1 049.6	1 253.8	82.9	6.2	71.8	1 051.1	1 259.1	81.9	6.1	72.0	1 862.4
April	1 050.2	1 255.8	84.0	6.3	71.8	1 050.9	1 259.2	85.9	6.4	72.1	1 865.2
May	1 049.2	1 255.4	85.1	6.4	71.8	1 059.1	1 256.7	81.3	6.1	71.6	1 868.0
June	1 046.6	1 253.0	86.2	6.4	71.6	1 046.0	1 253.6	85.4	6.4	71.6	1 870.8
July	1 043.1	1 249.8	87.1	6.5	71.4	1 037.4	1 245.0	91.8	6.9	71.4	1 873.4
August	1 039.7	1 247.1	87.8	6.6	71.2	1 038.9	1 249.6	91.0	6.8	71.5	1 876.0
September	1 037.0	1 245.0	88.2	6.6	71.0	1 034.5	1 240.6	80.3	6.1	70.3	1 878.5
October	1 035.0	1 243.5	88.4	6.6	70.8	1 038.9	1 246.9	91.3	6.8	71.1	1 881.5
FEMALES											
October 2011	591.8	1 052.8	63.7	5.7	61.4	595.9	1 061.3	63.5	5.6	61.8	1 818.6
October 2012	588.8	1 046.5	66.7	6.0	59.9	589.2	1 045.1	64.4	5.8	59.7	1 857.9
2013											
October	595.3	1 075.5	64.6	5.7	60.1	595.7	1 076.3	67.8	5.9	60.4	1 895.8
November	592.7	1 077.2	65.3	5.7	60.2	589.2	1 080.1	62.7	5.5	60.2	1 899.1
December	590.0	1 078.5	66.4	5.8	60.2	590.3	1 082.7	64.1	5.6	60.3	1 902.5
2014											
January	588.3	1 080.3	67.8	5.9	60.3	590.5	1 066.1	70.1	6.2	59.6	1 905.6
February	588.1	1 083.4	69.5	6.0	60.4	587.5	1 086.8	68.3	5.9	60.5	1 908.7
March	589.6	1 087.9	71.4	6.2	60.6	586.8	1 089.6	70.5	6.1	60.7	1 911.8
April	592.0	1 093.2	72.9	6.3	60.9	586.7	1 092.3	75.6	6.5	61.0	1 915.5
May	594.2	1 097.3	74.0	6.3	61.0	598.1	1 096.5	74.0	6.3	61.0	1 919.2
June	595.4	1 098.9	74.9	6.4	61.1	599.2	1 101.3	75.6	6.4	61.2	1 923.0
July	595.3	1 097.7	76.1	6.5	60.9	600.7	1 103.7	74.0	6.3	61.1	1 926.0
August	594.1	1 095.0	77.4	6.6	60.8	592.8	1 096.5	76.9	6.6	60.8	1 929.1
September	592.5	1 091.4	78.9	6.7	60.6	584.5	1 091.3	77.7	6.6	60.5	1 932.1
October	590.8	1 087.4	80.2	6.9	60.4	591.9	1 076.2	84.3	7.3	60.0	1 935.2
PERSONS											
October 2011	1 635.6	2 286.3	133.6	5.5	67.4	1 644.0	2 299.2	134.0	5.5	67.7	3 592.5
October 2012	1 645.4	2 286.5	147.2	6.1	66.3	1 640.6	2 273.8	146.9	6.1	66.0	3 669.6
2013											
October	1 648.8	2 321.4	143.6	5.8	65.9	1 647.9	2 323.2	145.6	5.9	66.0	3 743.1
November	1 644.4	2 322.8	144.3	5.9	65.8	1 641.6	2 327.6	140.4	5.7	65.8	3 749.5
December	1 639.5	2 324.4	146.3	5.9	65.8	1 638.8	2 323.8	146.3	5.9	65.8	3 756.0
2014											
January	1 636.6	2 328.0	148.8	6.0	65.8	1 636.5	2 306.1	151.1	6.1	65.3	3 762.1
February	1 636.7	2 334.1	151.4	6.1	66.0	1 630.4	2 338.1	151.1	6.1	66.1	3 768.1
March	1 639.2	2 341.7	154.3	6.2	66.1	1 637.9	2 348.8	152.4	6.1	66.3	3 774.2
April	1 642.2	2 349.0	156.9	6.3	66.3	1 637.6	2 351.5	161.5	6.4	66.5	3 780.7
May	1 643.4	2 352.7	159.2	6.3	66.3	1 657.2	2 353.2	155.3	6.2	66.2	3 787.2
June	1 642.0	2 351.9	161.2	6.4	66.3	1 645.3	2 354.9	161.0	6.4	66.3	3 793.8
July	1 638.4	2 347.5	163.2	6.5	66.1	1 638.1	2 348.7	165.8	6.6	66.2	3 799.4
August	1 633.9	2 342.1	165.2	6.6	65.9	1 631.6	2 346.1	167.9	6.7	66.1	3 805.0
September	1 629.5	2 336.4	167.1	6.7	65.7	1 619.0	2 331.9	158.0	6.3	65.3	3 810.6
October	1 625.7	2 330.9	168.6	6.7	65.5	1 630.8	2 323.1	175.6	7.0	65.5	3 816.7

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—South Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	357.6	437.0	25.3	5.5	69.8	359.6	437.2	25.3	5.5	69.9	662.2
October 2012	353.7	432.5	26.4	5.8	68.6	353.6	433.4	26.2	5.7	68.7	668.8
2013											
October	346.7	429.9	32.3	7.0	68.5	346.8	428.1	33.6	7.3	68.4	675.2
November	348.0	429.8	32.4	7.0	68.4	347.5	429.3	31.8	6.9	68.2	675.8
December	349.9	430.1	32.4	7.0	68.4	348.8	430.8	33.5	7.2	68.6	676.4
2014											
January	351.7	430.5	32.3	7.0	68.4	353.7	431.1	32.6	7.0	68.5	676.9
February	352.9	430.8	32.6	7.0	68.4	354.9	431.4	30.6	6.6	68.2	677.5
March	353.6	431.4	33.0	7.1	68.5	352.6	430.2	33.8	7.3	68.4	678.0
April	354.0	432.0	33.6	7.2	68.6	353.5	431.9	32.6	7.0	68.4	678.8
May	354.5	432.6	33.8	7.3	68.6	354.3	432.7	32.3	6.9	68.4	679.5
June	355.1	433.3	33.7	7.2	68.7	354.4	433.2	38.2	8.1	69.3	680.3
July	355.9	433.9	33.1	7.1	68.6	355.1	433.4	35.6	7.6	68.9	680.8
August	356.8	434.4	32.2	6.9	68.5	358.9	436.7	26.7	5.8	68.0	681.2
September	357.6	434.7	31.4	6.7	68.4	357.6	433.2	31.7	6.8	68.2	681.7
October	358.1	434.8	30.7	6.6	68.3	357.5	434.7	31.3	6.7	68.3	682.3
FEMALES											
October 2011	179.6	373.3	19.7	5.0	57.2	175.9	372.2	19.3	4.9	57.0	687.3
October 2012	182.8	375.1	21.5	5.4	57.1	185.9	376.3	22.1	5.6	57.4	694.0
2013											
October	181.2	368.2	24.6	6.3	56.1	179.1	369.0	23.5	6.0	56.0	700.4
November	179.6	367.9	24.5	6.2	56.0	180.1	369.1	26.9	6.8	56.5	701.0
December	177.9	367.5	24.5	6.3	55.9	179.2	367.1	24.2	6.2	55.8	701.6
2014											
January	176.4	367.1	24.6	6.3	55.8	175.1	366.1	23.8	6.1	55.5	702.1
February	175.7	367.1	24.8	6.3	55.8	175.5	366.0	24.8	6.3	55.6	702.7
March	176.0	367.6	24.9	6.3	55.8	174.1	366.7	26.9	6.8	56.0	703.2
April	177.1	368.8	25.0	6.3	55.9	178.2	372.2	21.9	5.6	56.0	703.8
May	178.5	370.0	25.1	6.4	56.1	175.9	366.6	26.8	6.8	55.8	704.3
June	180.1	370.8	25.3	6.4	56.2	185.4	372.7	25.6	6.4	56.5	704.9
July	181.4	371.1	25.4	6.4	56.2	180.0	370.0	25.2	6.4	56.0	705.4
August	182.5	371.0	25.5	6.4	56.2	181.9	374.6	24.7	6.2	56.6	705.9
September	183.6	370.6	25.6	6.5	56.1	181.4	370.1	26.0	6.6	56.1	706.4
October	184.4	369.9	25.9	6.6	56.0	187.0	367.0	26.0	6.6	55.6	707.0
PERSONS											
October 2011	537.2	810.3	44.9	5.3	63.4	535.5	809.4	44.6	5.2	63.3	1 349.5
October 2012	536.6	807.6	47.9	5.6	62.8	539.5	809.6	48.3	5.6	63.0	1 362.8
2013											
October	527.9	798.1	56.9	6.7	62.2	525.9	797.1	57.1	6.7	62.1	1 375.6
November	527.6	797.7	56.9	6.7	62.1	527.5	798.4	58.7	6.8	62.3	1 376.8
December	527.8	797.6	56.9	6.7	62.0	528.0	797.9	57.7	6.7	62.1	1 378.0
2014											
January	528.1	797.6	56.9	6.7	62.0	528.8	797.2	56.5	6.6	61.9	1 379.1
February	528.6	797.9	57.4	6.7	62.0	530.4	797.4	55.4	6.5	61.8	1 380.2
March	529.6	799.0	58.0	6.8	62.0	526.7	796.9	60.7	7.1	62.1	1 381.3
April	531.1	800.7	58.5	6.8	62.1	531.7	804.1	54.4	6.3	62.1	1 382.6
May	533.0	802.6	58.9	6.8	62.3	530.2	799.4	59.0	6.9	62.0	1 383.9
June	535.1	804.1	58.9	6.8	62.3	539.9	805.9	63.8	7.3	62.8	1 385.2
July	537.3	805.0	58.4	6.8	62.3	535.1	803.5	60.8	7.0	62.3	1 386.2
August	539.4	805.4	57.7	6.7	62.2	540.8	811.3	51.4	6.0	62.2	1 387.1
September	541.2	805.3	57.0	6.6	62.1	539.0	803.3	57.7	6.7	62.0	1 388.1
October	542.5	804.8	56.7	6.6	62.0	544.5	801.7	57.4	6.7	61.8	1 389.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Western Australia

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnt rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnt rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	600.2	697.8	31.7	4.3	75.9	599.3	692.3	30.9	4.3	75.2	961.7
October 2012	640.4	737.7	30.2	3.9	76.8	641.4	739.5	33.1	4.3	77.2	1 000.2
2013											
October	639.1	751.5	36.2	4.6	76.1	637.1	748.6	37.8	4.8	76.0	1 034.5
November	640.0	753.3	36.8	4.7	76.1	639.0	754.5	34.2	4.3	76.0	1 037.6
December	641.5	754.7	37.8	4.8	76.2	640.7	758.7	37.6	4.7	76.5	1 040.8
2014											
January	643.0	756.0	39.0	4.9	76.2	641.4	750.7	37.8	4.8	75.6	1 043.6
February	644.0	757.6	40.0	5.0	76.2	646.5	754.4	45.4	5.7	76.4	1 046.4
March	644.7	759.4	40.6	5.1	76.2	649.1	765.5	38.0	4.7	76.6	1 049.3
April	645.1	760.8	40.7	5.1	76.2	643.4	759.5	40.2	5.0	76.0	1 052.2
May	645.4	761.8	40.5	5.0	76.0	643.5	761.9	40.6	5.1	76.1	1 055.1
June	646.3	762.6	40.3	5.0	75.9	640.9	764.1	41.3	5.1	76.1	1 058.0
July	647.8	763.3	40.4	5.0	75.8	653.2	762.0	40.0	5.0	75.6	1 060.5
August	649.6	764.3	40.8	5.1	75.7	649.2	762.8	38.9	4.9	75.4	1 063.0
September	651.4	765.4	41.3	5.1	75.7	651.3	763.6	41.7	5.2	75.6	1 065.5
October	653.2	767.0	41.7	5.2	75.8	654.1	771.5	43.3	5.3	76.3	1 068.3
FEMALES											
October 2011	295.2	556.8	24.7	4.2	60.9	292.6	556.2	24.4	4.2	60.8	955.5
October 2012	317.8	583.6	28.3	4.6	62.0	317.9	583.1	32.2	5.2	62.3	987.1
2013											
October	317.1	585.2	26.7	4.4	60.1	320.2	594.8	21.2	3.4	60.5	1 019.0
November	317.0	586.6	27.8	4.5	60.1	315.9	584.1	25.0	4.1	59.6	1 021.8
December	316.7	587.4	29.2	4.7	60.2	310.9	585.1	28.3	4.6	59.9	1 024.7
2014											
January	316.4	587.7	30.5	4.9	60.2	316.7	591.4	35.9	5.7	61.1	1 027.3
February	316.0	588.1	31.5	5.1	60.2	323.3	587.4	33.8	5.4	60.3	1 030.0
March	315.9	589.3	31.9	5.1	60.1	317.5	586.3	30.1	4.9	59.7	1 032.6
April	316.0	591.7	31.6	5.1	60.2	307.4	591.3	29.5	4.8	60.0	1 035.6
May	316.6	594.8	31.1	5.0	60.3	318.3	594.6	30.8	4.9	60.2	1 038.5
June	317.7	598.3	31.0	4.9	60.4	316.0	599.0	31.2	5.0	60.5	1 041.5
July	319.5	601.8	31.3	4.9	60.6	324.8	604.4	32.0	5.0	61.0	1 044.0
August	321.6	605.0	31.6	5.0	60.8	319.1	603.1	32.2	5.1	60.7	1 046.5
September	323.5	607.8	31.8	5.0	61.0	321.6	607.0	31.0	4.9	60.8	1 049.0
October	325.4	610.0	31.9	5.0	61.1	327.8	612.2	31.8	4.9	61.2	1 051.8
PERSONS											
October 2011	895.5	1 254.6	56.3	4.3	68.4	891.9	1 248.5	55.3	4.2	68.0	1 917.1
October 2012	958.2	1 321.3	58.4	4.2	69.4	959.3	1 322.6	65.3	4.7	69.8	1 987.2
2013											
October	956.2	1 336.8	62.9	4.5	68.2	957.2	1 343.4	59.1	4.2	68.3	2 053.5
November	957.0	1 339.9	64.6	4.6	68.2	954.9	1 338.5	59.3	4.2	67.9	2 059.5
December	958.3	1 342.1	67.0	4.8	68.2	951.6	1 343.7	66.0	4.7	68.3	2 065.5
2014											
January	959.3	1 343.8	69.5	4.9	68.2	958.2	1 342.1	73.7	5.2	68.4	2 070.9
February	960.0	1 345.7	71.4	5.0	68.2	969.8	1 341.8	79.2	5.6	68.4	2 076.4
March	960.6	1 348.7	72.4	5.1	68.3	966.6	1 351.8	68.1	4.8	68.2	2 081.9
April	961.0	1 352.5	72.3	5.1	68.2	950.8	1 350.8	69.7	4.9	68.0	2 087.8
May	962.0	1 356.6	71.6	5.0	68.2	961.8	1 356.5	71.4	5.0	68.2	2 093.7
June	964.0	1 360.9	71.3	5.0	68.2	956.8	1 363.1	72.5	5.1	68.4	2 099.5
July	967.3	1 365.1	71.8	5.0	68.3	978.0	1 366.4	72.0	5.0	68.3	2 104.5
August	971.2	1 369.3	72.4	5.0	68.3	968.3	1 365.9	71.2	5.0	68.1	2 109.5
September	974.9	1 373.3	73.2	5.1	68.4	972.9	1 370.6	72.7	5.0	68.3	2 114.5
October	978.6	1 377.0	73.6	5.1	68.5	981.8	1 383.7	75.1	5.2	68.8	2 120.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Tasmania

	TREND					SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%	
MALES											
October 2011	103.2	127.2	8.1	6.0	65.9	102.5	127.4	7.6	5.6	65.7	205.3
October 2012	100.8	127.5	9.4	6.9	66.4	102.7	128.7	9.0	6.5	66.9	206.0
2013											
October	96.6	121.6	11.3	8.5	64.3	96.6	122.1	11.1	8.3	64.4	206.7
November	96.8	121.7	11.0	8.3	64.2	97.9	121.3	11.1	8.4	64.0	206.8
December	97.3	122.3	10.8	8.1	64.3	97.1	121.5	10.6	8.0	63.9	206.9
2014											
January	98.2	123.2	10.8	8.0	64.7	98.2	123.7	10.3	7.7	64.8	207.0
February	99.3	124.2	10.8	8.0	65.2	97.4	123.2	10.7	8.0	64.6	207.0
March	100.2	125.1	10.8	8.0	65.7	99.8	125.9	11.3	8.2	66.2	207.1
April	100.8	125.9	10.8	7.9	66.0	104.3	127.8	11.2	8.1	67.1	207.1
May	101.0	126.3	10.7	7.8	66.2	100.5	124.5	11.0	8.1	65.4	207.1
June	100.9	126.4	10.7	7.8	66.2	101.2	126.5	9.8	7.2	65.8	207.2
July	100.6	126.4	10.7	7.8	66.1	99.9	127.3	10.5	7.6	66.5	207.2
August	100.5	126.2	10.8	7.9	66.1	98.8	126.3	10.6	7.8	66.1	207.3
September	100.5	126.0	11.0	8.1	66.1	101.1	125.3	11.7	8.5	66.1	207.3
October	100.5	125.8	11.3	8.2	66.1	101.9	125.7	11.6	8.4	66.2	207.4
FEMALES											
October 2011	52.1	110.9	6.0	5.1	55.5	53.5	111.0	6.2	5.3	55.6	210.7
October 2012	48.8	107.6	8.3	7.2	55.0	48.4	107.9	8.4	7.2	55.1	211.0
2013											
October	50.5	108.8	8.5	7.2	55.5	49.1	108.7	8.6	7.3	55.4	211.5
November	50.9	108.9	8.3	7.1	55.4	51.4	109.5	8.2	7.0	55.6	211.6
December	51.2	109.1	8.2	7.0	55.4	52.0	107.5	8.3	7.2	54.7	211.7
2014											
January	51.5	109.3	8.1	6.9	55.4	52.0	110.6	8.7	7.3	56.3	211.7
February	51.6	109.5	8.0	6.8	55.4	50.4	109.7	7.3	6.3	55.3	211.8
March	51.7	109.6	7.9	6.8	55.5	51.5	108.4	7.9	6.8	54.9	211.9
April	51.6	109.7	8.0	6.8	55.6	52.4	110.8	8.0	6.7	56.0	212.0
May	51.5	109.9	8.1	6.9	55.6	51.9	109.7	7.7	6.6	55.4	212.1
June	51.3	110.1	8.2	6.9	55.7	50.5	110.5	8.7	7.3	56.2	212.2
July	51.1	110.5	8.1	6.8	55.9	51.2	109.2	8.6	7.3	55.5	212.3
August	50.8	111.0	7.8	6.6	56.0	51.1	111.2	7.6	6.4	56.0	212.3
September	50.6	111.5	7.5	6.3	56.0	50.3	111.6	7.9	6.6	56.3	212.4
October	50.4	112.0	7.2	6.0	56.1	50.4	112.9	6.1	5.1	56.0	212.5
PERSONS											
October 2011	155.3	238.1	14.1	5.6	60.6	155.9	238.4	13.8	5.5	60.6	415.9
October 2012	149.6	235.1	17.7	7.0	60.6	151.1	236.6	17.4	6.8	60.9	417.0
2013											
October	147.1	230.4	19.8	7.9	59.8	145.7	230.8	19.6	7.8	59.9	418.3
November	147.6	230.6	19.3	7.7	59.7	149.3	230.8	19.3	7.7	59.8	418.4
December	148.5	231.4	19.0	7.6	59.8	149.1	229.0	18.9	7.6	59.2	418.6
2014											
January	149.7	232.4	18.8	7.5	60.0	150.2	234.3	19.0	7.5	60.5	418.7
February	150.9	233.6	18.8	7.4	60.3	147.8	232.9	18.0	7.2	59.9	418.8
March	151.9	234.8	18.8	7.4	60.5	151.3	234.3	19.2	7.6	60.5	418.9
April	152.4	235.7	18.8	7.4	60.7	156.7	238.6	19.2	7.5	61.5	419.1
May	152.5	236.2	18.8	7.4	60.8	152.4	234.2	18.7	7.4	60.3	419.2
June	152.2	236.5	18.8	7.4	60.9	151.7	237.0	18.5	7.2	60.9	419.4
July	151.7	236.9	18.8	7.3	60.9	151.0	236.5	19.0	7.5	60.9	419.5
August	151.3	237.2	18.7	7.3	61.0	149.9	237.6	18.3	7.1	61.0	419.6
September	151.1	237.5	18.5	7.2	61.0	151.4	237.0	19.6	7.6	61.1	419.7
October	150.9	237.8	18.4	7.2	61.0	152.3	238.6	17.6	6.9	61.0	419.8

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loymnent rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
October 2011	58.1	66.1	2.9	4.2	77.3	89.3
October 2012	60.6	68.7	2.8	3.9	78.1	91.5
2013						
October	62.9	71.0	3.6	4.8	79.5	93.9
November	63.2	71.4	3.4	4.5	79.5	94.1
December	63.9	71.9	3.2	4.3	79.7	94.2
2014						
January	64.7	72.5	3.0	4.0	80.0	94.5
February	65.5	73.0	3.0	3.9	80.2	94.7
March	66.1	73.3	3.0	3.9	80.3	94.9
April	66.5	73.3	3.1	4.1	80.1	95.5
May	66.3	73.0	3.3	4.3	79.5	96.0
June	65.7	72.4	3.4	4.5	78.7	96.5
July	64.9	71.8	3.5	4.6	77.8	96.7
August	64.2	71.2	3.4	4.6	77.0	96.9
September	63.7	70.8	3.3	4.4	76.3	97.1
October	63.2	70.5	3.1	4.2	75.6	97.3
FEMALES						
October 2011	41.2	56.0	2.8	4.7	69.7	84.2
October 2012	42.9	58.0	2.5	4.2	70.4	85.9
2013						
October	42.3	58.2	3.1	5.1	70.2	87.3
November	42.4	58.4	2.9	4.7	70.0	87.4
December	42.6	58.7	2.6	4.2	70.0	87.6
2014						
January	43.0	59.1	2.4	3.9	70.1	87.7
February	43.5	59.6	2.2	3.6	70.4	87.9
March	44.1	60.0	2.2	3.6	70.7	88.0
April	44.3	60.1	2.2	3.6	70.7	88.2
May	44.2	59.9	2.3	3.7	70.3	88.4
June	43.6	59.4	2.3	3.8	69.7	88.7
July	42.8	58.8	2.3	3.8	68.9	88.8
August	42.1	58.3	2.3	3.8	68.1	88.9
September	41.4	57.8	2.2	3.7	67.5	89.0
October	40.9	57.5	2.2	3.7	66.9	89.2
PERSONS						
October 2011	99.2	122.1	5.7	4.4	73.7	173.5
October 2012	103.5	126.6	5.3	4.0	74.4	177.5
2013						
October	105.2	129.2	6.7	4.9	75.0	181.2
November	105.7	129.8	6.3	4.6	74.9	181.5
December	106.5	130.5	5.8	4.3	75.0	181.8
2014						
January	107.7	131.6	5.4	4.0	75.2	182.2
February	109.0	132.6	5.2	3.8	75.5	182.5
March	110.2	133.3	5.2	3.8	75.7	182.9
April	110.8	133.5	5.4	3.9	75.6	183.7
May	110.4	132.9	5.6	4.0	75.1	184.4
June	109.3	131.8	5.7	4.2	74.4	185.2
July	107.8	130.6	5.8	4.2	73.6	185.5
August	106.3	129.5	5.7	4.2	72.7	185.8
September	105.1	128.7	5.5	4.1	72.0	186.1
October	104.0	128.0	5.3	4.0	71.5	186.5

	TREND					Civilian population aged 15 years and over
	Employed full time	Total employed	Total unemp- loyed	Unemp- loyment rate	Partici- pation rate	
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
MALES						
October 2011	89.1	107.0	4.5	4.1	76.9	145.0
October 2012	90.3	108.3	5.2	4.6	76.5	148.2
2013						
October	91.0	110.9	4.7	4.1	76.3	151.4
November	91.0	111.1	4.5	3.9	76.2	151.8
December	91.1	111.4	4.2	3.6	76.1	152.1
2014						
January	91.4	111.9	4.0	3.4	76.1	152.3
February	91.6	112.3	3.8	3.3	76.1	152.6
March	92.0	112.8	3.7	3.2	76.2	152.8
April	92.2	113.1	3.6	3.1	76.2	153.1
May	92.2	113.0	3.6	3.1	76.1	153.3
June	92.2	112.4	3.8	3.3	75.7	153.5
July	92.0	111.4	4.2	3.6	75.2	153.7
August	91.8	110.1	4.7	4.1	74.6	153.8
September	91.5	108.8	5.1	4.5	74.0	154.0
October	91.3	107.6	5.5	4.9	73.4	154.2
FEMALES						
October 2011	65.3	100.0	3.8	3.6	68.3	152.1
October 2012	68.2	103.6	4.0	3.7	69.4	155.0
2013						
October	63.4	101.3	4.3	4.1	66.8	158.2
November	64.0	101.5	4.3	4.0	66.8	158.5
December	64.7	101.8	4.2	4.0	66.7	158.8
2014						
January	65.5	101.8	4.1	3.9	66.6	159.0
February	66.0	101.7	4.2	3.9	66.5	159.2
March	66.2	101.5	4.3	4.1	66.3	159.5
April	66.2	101.3	4.6	4.3	66.3	159.7
May	66.2	101.3	4.9	4.6	66.4	160.0
June	66.4	101.5	5.3	5.0	66.7	160.2
July	66.6	102.0	5.6	5.2	67.0	160.5
August	66.9	102.4	6.0	5.5	67.4	160.7
September	67.3	102.8	6.2	5.7	67.7	161.0
October	67.5	103.1	6.5	5.9	68.0	161.2
PERSONS						
October 2011	154.4	207.0	8.3	3.9	72.5	297.1
October 2012	158.5	212.0	9.2	4.1	72.9	303.2
2013						
October	154.4	212.2	9.0	4.1	71.5	309.6
November	155.0	212.6	8.8	4.0	71.4	310.2
December	155.9	213.2	8.4	3.8	71.3	310.9
2014						
January	156.8	213.7	8.1	3.7	71.2	311.3
February	157.6	214.0	8.0	3.6	71.2	311.8
March	158.2	214.3	8.0	3.6	71.2	312.3
April	158.4	214.4	8.2	3.7	71.2	312.8
May	158.5	214.3	8.5	3.8	71.1	313.3
June	158.5	213.9	9.1	4.1	71.1	313.8
July	158.6	213.3	9.8	4.4	71.0	314.2
August	158.7	212.5	10.6	4.8	70.9	314.6
September	158.8	211.6	11.3	5.1	70.8	315.0
October	158.8	210.7	12.0	5.4	70.7	315.4

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
MALES											
New South Wales	1 621.0	338.4	1 959.4	86.8	111.9	2 071.4	929.7	3 001.1	5.1	5.4	69.0
Victoria	1 254.5	305.1	1 559.6	85.3	109.3	1 668.8	683.7	2 352.5	6.4	6.5	70.9
Queensland	1 042.3	211.5	1 253.8	72.6	89.2	1 343.0	538.5	1 881.5	6.5	6.6	71.4
South Australia	355.0	76.1	431.1	23.6	32.6	463.7	218.6	682.3	6.2	7.0	68.0
Western Australia	648.9	120.0	768.9	32.0	42.9	811.8	256.5	1 068.3	4.7	5.3	76.0
Tasmania	101.2	24.6	125.8	8.4	10.8	136.6	70.8	207.4	7.7	7.9	65.9
Northern Territory	65.3	7.7	73.0	2.0	2.2	75.2	22.1	97.3	3.0	3.0	77.3
Australian Capital Territory	90.0	15.9	105.9	4.1	6.0	111.9	42.3	154.2	4.3	5.4	72.6
Australia	5 178.1	1 099.5	6 277.6	314.9	404.9	6 682.4	2 762.2	9 444.6	5.7	6.1	70.8
FEMALES											
New South Wales	879.2	779.8	1 659.0	65.7	108.1	1 767.0	1 338.1	3 105.1	6.9	6.1	56.9
Victoria	702.1	629.5	1 331.6	51.0	94.4	1 426.0	1 018.2	2 444.2	6.8	6.6	58.3
Queensland	596.9	487.1	1 084.0	50.6	79.9	1 163.8	771.4	1 935.2	7.8	6.9	60.1
South Australia	187.0	181.0	368.1	15.9	24.5	392.5	314.5	707.0	7.8	6.2	55.5
Western Australia	328.0	282.7	610.7	14.1	27.8	638.6	413.2	1 051.8	4.1	4.4	60.7
Tasmania	50.0	63.8	113.8	3.3	5.8	119.5	92.9	212.5	6.2	4.8	56.3
Northern Territory	41.8	17.0	58.8	*1.3	1.8	60.6	28.6	89.2	*3.0	3.0	67.9
Australian Capital Territory	67.0	35.5	102.5	3.8	6.2	108.8	52.4	161.2	5.3	5.7	67.5
Australia	2 852.0	2 476.3	5 328.4	205.6	348.5	5 676.9	4 029.3	9 706.2	6.7	6.1	58.5
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2 500.1	1 118.2	3 618.4	152.5	220.0	3 838.4	2 267.8	6 106.3	5.7	5.7	62.9
Victoria	1 956.6	934.6	2 891.1	136.3	203.7	3 094.8	1 701.9	4 796.7	6.5	6.6	64.5
Queensland	1 639.1	698.6	2 337.8	123.3	169.0	2 506.8	1 309.9	3 816.7	7.0	6.7	65.7
South Australia	542.0	257.1	799.2	39.5	57.1	856.2	533.1	1 389.3	6.8	6.7	61.6
Western Australia	976.8	402.8	1 379.6	46.1	70.7	1 450.3	669.7	2 120.1	4.5	4.9	68.4
Tasmania	151.2	88.4	239.6	11.7	16.5	256.1	163.7	419.8	7.2	6.5	61.0
Northern Territory	107.1	24.6	131.8	3.3	4.1	135.8	50.7	186.5	3.0	3.0	72.8
Australian Capital Territory	157.0	51.4	208.4	7.8	12.3	220.7	94.8	315.4	4.8	5.6	70.0
Australia	8 030.1	3 575.8	11 605.9	520.5	753.4	12 359.3	6 791.5	19 150.8	6.1	6.1	64.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total			
'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
MALES									
October 2011	124.5	331.3	34.1	65.9	21.4	16.6	53.2	44.4	4.6
October 2012	130.4	322.0	41.1	74.6	24.0	18.8	52.9	42.9	5.5
2013									
October	110.6	314.6	33.1	66.1	23.0	17.4	50.6	41.8	4.4
November	110.7	314.1	32.8	64.9	22.8	17.1	50.3	41.7	4.4
December	111.1	314.5	32.8	64.4	22.8	17.0	50.3	41.8	4.4
2014									
January	111.6	315.2	33.4	64.8	23.0	17.1	50.5	41.8	4.4
February	112.3	315.6	34.5	66.6	23.5	17.4	50.7	41.9	4.6
March	112.8	315.3	36.3	69.5	24.3	18.0	51.1	41.8	4.8
April	113.0	314.6	38.0	72.8	25.1	18.8	51.4	41.7	5.0
May	112.8	313.7	39.0	75.8	25.7	19.5	51.6	41.6	5.2
June	112.1	312.7	39.2	77.9	25.9	19.9	51.8	41.4	5.2
July	111.1	311.9	38.7	79.0	25.8	20.2	51.8	41.3	5.1
August	109.8	311.3	37.7	79.4	25.5	20.3	51.7	41.2	5.0
September	108.5	310.8	36.5	79.3	25.1	20.3	51.6	41.1	4.8
October	107.1	310.8	35.1	78.9	24.7	20.2	51.6	41.1	4.6
FEMALES									
October 2011	66.9	342.9	26.7	61.9	28.5	15.3	57.2	48.5	3.8
October 2012	65.8	339.1	21.8	58.7	24.8	14.7	56.0	47.7	3.1
2013									
October	55.3	332.2	26.4	64.3	32.2	16.2	55.6	46.5	3.7
November	55.2	331.6	25.8	63.5	31.8	16.0	55.3	46.4	3.6
December	55.2	330.9	25.4	62.7	31.5	15.9	55.1	46.3	3.6
2014									
January	55.2	329.8	25.5	62.8	31.6	16.0	54.9	46.1	3.6
February	55.1	328.7	26.0	63.8	32.0	16.3	54.9	46.0	3.6
March	55.0	327.9	26.7	65.6	32.7	16.7	55.0	45.8	3.7
April	54.9	328.2	27.1	67.2	33.1	17.0	55.2	45.8	3.8
May	54.6	329.3	27.0	68.2	33.1	17.2	55.5	46.0	3.8
June	54.2	330.8	26.5	68.8	32.8	17.2	55.8	46.2	3.7
July	53.8	332.5	25.6	69.4	32.2	17.3	56.1	46.4	3.6
August	53.2	333.4	24.7	70.3	31.7	17.4	56.3	46.5	3.4
September	52.4	333.6	23.9	71.3	31.3	17.6	56.4	46.5	3.3
October	51.7	333.4	23.2	72.2	31.0	17.8	56.5	46.4	3.2
PERSONS									
October 2011	191.5	674.2	60.8	127.8	24.1	15.9	55.2	46.4	4.2
October 2012	196.2	661.2	62.9	133.3	24.3	16.8	54.4	45.3	4.3
2013									
October	165.9	646.8	59.5	130.4	26.4	16.8	53.0	44.1	4.1
November	165.9	645.7	58.5	128.3	26.1	16.6	52.8	44.0	4.0
December	166.3	645.4	58.2	127.1	25.9	16.4	52.6	44.0	4.0
2014									
January	166.8	645.0	58.9	127.6	26.1	16.5	52.6	43.9	4.0
February	167.4	644.3	60.6	130.4	26.5	16.8	52.7	43.9	4.1
March	167.8	643.3	63.0	135.0	27.3	17.3	53.0	43.8	4.3
April	167.9	642.8	65.1	140.0	27.9	17.9	53.3	43.7	4.4
May	167.4	642.9	66.1	144.0	28.3	18.3	53.5	43.7	4.5
June	166.4	643.6	65.7	146.7	28.3	18.6	53.7	43.7	4.5
July	164.9	644.4	64.3	148.4	28.0	18.7	53.9	43.8	4.4
August	163.0	644.7	62.4	149.7	27.6	18.8	53.9	43.8	4.2
September	160.9	644.4	60.4	150.6	27.3	18.9	54.0	43.7	4.1
October	158.8	644.1	58.3	151.1	26.9	19.0	54.0	43.7	4.0

PERSONS AGED 15–19 YEARS, Labour Force Status: **Seasonally Adjusted**

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Employment to population ratio	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%			
MALES									
October 2011	122.2	332.2	32.3	65.2	20.9	16.4	53.3	44.5	4.3
October 2012	133.5	320.7	40.6	73.2	23.3	18.6	52.5	42.8	5.4
2013									
October	108.2	313.2	36.1	66.5	25.0	17.5	50.4	41.6	4.8
November	110.4	315.6	27.9	63.8	20.2	16.8	50.4	41.9	3.7
December	110.7	314.8	32.7	62.2	22.8	16.5	50.1	41.8	4.3
2014									
January	114.9	314.7	35.2	66.0	23.4	17.3	50.5	41.8	4.7
February	112.4	316.4	34.3	65.4	23.4	17.1	50.7	42.0	4.6
March	109.1	318.1	34.0	69.0	23.8	17.8	51.4	42.2	4.5
April	114.2	313.0	38.2	74.0	25.0	19.1	51.3	41.5	5.1
May	113.8	310.1	41.4	73.6	26.7	19.2	50.9	41.1	5.5
June	112.6	317.4	38.8	79.0	25.6	19.9	52.5	42.0	5.1
July	112.3	310.8	41.3	85.4	26.9	21.5	52.5	41.2	5.5
August	109.8	310.2	36.8	77.5	25.1	20.0	51.3	41.1	4.9
September	106.3	309.6	35.1	76.0	24.8	19.7	51.1	41.0	4.6
October	107.1	312.2	33.8	78.5	24.0	20.1	51.7	41.3	4.5
FEMALES									
October 2011	69.1	346.4	28.4	59.1	29.1	14.6	57.3	49.0	4.0
October 2012	66.2	336.9	22.3	62.4	25.2	15.6	56.2	47.4	3.1
2013									
October	55.5	335.4	25.4	66.1	31.4	16.5	56.3	47.0	3.6
November	52.8	326.9	26.5	63.1	33.4	16.2	54.6	45.8	3.7
December	55.2	328.2	23.2	57.5	29.6	14.9	54.0	45.9	3.2
2014									
January	57.0	336.7	25.7	62.7	31.1	15.7	55.9	47.1	3.6
February	55.6	330.4	25.5	63.3	31.4	16.1	55.1	46.2	3.6
March	54.9	327.8	27.6	66.3	33.5	16.8	55.1	45.8	3.9
April	52.8	322.5	26.8	68.1	33.7	17.4	54.6	45.1	3.7
May	57.2	324.6	29.2	74.8	33.8	18.7	55.8	45.3	4.1
June	50.4	335.3	24.7	60.3	32.9	15.2	55.2	46.8	3.4
July	57.6	336.0	26.4	71.3	31.4	17.5	56.8	46.9	3.7
August	53.3	334.5	24.9	71.6	31.8	17.6	56.6	46.6	3.5
September	51.7	334.1	23.0	68.8	30.8	17.1	56.2	46.6	3.2
October	50.0	327.7	23.1	75.6	31.6	18.7	56.2	45.6	3.2
PERSONS									
October 2011	191.3	678.6	60.7	124.4	24.1	15.5	55.2	46.7	4.2
October 2012	199.7	657.6	62.9	135.6	24.0	17.1	54.3	45.0	4.3
2013									
October	163.7	648.6	61.5	132.5	27.3	17.0	53.3	44.2	4.2
November	163.1	642.4	54.4	126.8	25.0	16.5	52.4	43.8	3.7
December	165.9	643.0	55.9	119.8	25.2	15.7	52.0	43.8	3.8
2014									
January	171.9	651.3	60.9	128.7	26.2	16.5	53.1	44.4	4.1
February	168.0	646.8	59.8	128.7	26.3	16.6	52.8	44.1	4.1
March	164.0	645.8	61.7	135.3	27.3	17.3	53.2	44.0	4.2
April	167.0	635.5	65.0	142.1	28.0	18.3	52.9	43.2	4.4
May	171.0	634.8	70.6	148.5	29.2	19.0	53.3	43.2	4.8
June	163.0	652.7	63.5	139.2	28.0	17.6	53.8	44.3	4.3
July	169.9	646.8	67.7	156.7	28.5	19.5	54.6	43.9	4.6
August	163.1	644.7	61.7	149.1	27.4	18.8	53.9	43.8	4.2
September	158.0	643.7	58.0	144.7	26.9	18.4	53.5	43.7	3.9
October	157.1	640.0	56.9	154.0	26.6	19.4	53.9	43.4	3.9

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			Civilian population aged 15–19 years		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total	Labour force			Looking for f/t work	Total		
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
October 2011	108.6	39.8	148.4	23.0	23.5	172.0	35.3	207.3	17.5	13.7	83.0	11.1
October 2012	117.1	30.2	147.4	28.7	33.6	181.0	26.5	207.5	19.7	18.6	87.2	13.8
October 2013	92.9	39.7	132.6	21.8	23.9	156.6	23.0	179.5	19.0	15.3	87.2	12.1
October 2014	96.6	38.8	135.4	21.5	22.1	157.5	30.3	187.8	18.2	14.1	83.9	11.5
Females												
October 2011	59.0	46.9	105.9	19.4	21.3	127.1	35.0	162.1	24.8	16.7	78.4	12.0
October 2012	56.1	53.8	109.9	16.2	20.8	130.7	29.8	160.5	22.4	15.9	81.4	10.1
October 2013	47.3	47.2	94.4	17.5	22.0	116.4	26.4	142.8	27.0	18.9	81.5	12.2
October 2014	40.7	50.7	91.3	12.6	14.9	106.3	25.4	131.6	23.6	14.0	80.7	9.6
Persons												
October 2011	167.6	86.7	254.3	42.4	44.8	299.1	70.3	369.4	20.2	15.0	81.0	11.5
October 2012	173.2	84.0	257.3	45.0	54.4	311.7	56.3	368.0	20.6	17.5	84.7	12.2
October 2013	140.2	86.9	227.1	39.2	45.9	273.0	49.3	322.3	21.9	16.8	84.7	12.2
October 2014	137.3	89.5	226.7	34.1	37.1	263.8	55.7	319.5	19.9	14.0	82.6	10.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Males												
October 2011	9.0	173.2	182.2	*4.8	37.5	219.7	319.2	538.9	*34.9	17.1	40.8	*0.9
October 2012	10.9	160.2	171.1	6.2	34.5	205.6	337.1	542.7	36.4	16.8	37.9	1.1
October 2013	10.6	167.2	177.8	9.6	37.8	215.5	357.4	573.0	47.5	17.5	37.6	1.7
October 2014	*5.6	168.2	173.8	7.4	50.7	224.5	343.3	567.8	57.1	22.6	39.5	1.3
Females												
October 2011	8.1	231.5	239.6	*5.4	33.0	272.6	272.8	545.4	*40.1	12.1	50.0	*1.0
October 2012	8.4	217.7	226.1	*3.4	37.0	263.1	287.0	550.0	*28.7	14.1	47.8	*0.6
October 2013	*6.9	232.9	239.8	*4.8	39.8	279.7	291.1	570.8	*41.0	14.2	49.0	*0.8
October 2014	8.1	225.8	233.9	7.5	58.7	292.7	293.7	586.4	48.0	20.1	49.9	1.3
Persons												
October 2011	17.1	404.7	421.8	10.2	70.5	492.3	592.0	1 084.3	37.4	14.3	45.4	0.9
October 2012	19.3	377.9	397.2	9.6	71.6	468.7	624.0	1 092.7	33.3	15.3	42.9	0.9
October 2013	17.5	400.1	417.6	14.4	77.6	495.2	648.5	1 143.8	45.1	15.7	43.3	1.3
October 2014	13.7	394.0	407.7	14.9	109.4	517.2	637.0	1 154.2	52.1	21.2	44.8	1.3
TOTAL												
Males												
October 2011	117.7	213.0	330.7	27.8	61.0	391.7	354.6	746.2	19.1	15.6	52.5	3.7
October 2012	128.0	190.5	318.5	35.0	68.1	386.6	363.6	750.2	21.5	17.6	51.5	4.7
October 2013	103.5	206.9	310.4	31.4	61.7	372.1	380.4	752.5	23.3	16.6	49.5	4.2
October 2014	102.1	207.0	309.1	28.9	72.8	382.0	373.7	755.7	22.1	19.1	50.6	3.8
Females												
October 2011	67.0	278.4	345.5	24.8	54.3	399.7	307.8	707.5	27.0	13.6	56.5	3.5
October 2012	64.5	271.5	336.0	19.6	57.8	393.8	316.7	710.5	23.3	14.7	55.4	2.8
October 2013	54.2	280.1	334.3	22.3	61.8	396.1	317.5	713.6	29.1	15.6	55.5	3.1
October 2014	48.8	276.5	325.3	20.1	73.7	398.9	319.1	718.0	29.2	18.5	55.6	2.8
Persons												
October 2011	184.7	491.4	676.1	52.6	115.3	791.4	662.3	1 453.7	22.2	14.6	54.4	3.6
October 2012	192.5	461.9	654.4	54.6	126.0	780.4	680.3	1 460.7	22.1	16.1	53.4	3.7
October 2013	157.6	487.0	644.7	53.6	123.5	768.2	697.9	1 466.1	25.4	16.1	52.4	3.7
October 2014	150.9	483.5	634.4	49.0	146.5	780.9	692.7	1 473.7	24.5	18.8	53.0	3.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		Participation rate	Unemployment to population ratio – looking for full-time work
	Full time	Part time	Total	Looking for f/t work	Total				Looking for f/t work	Total		
'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	45.3	26.1	71.4	10.8	11.3	82.7	18.7	101.4	19.3	13.7	81.6	10.7
Victoria	23.9	12.4	36.3	*3.4	*4.8	41.1	7.5	48.6	*12.5	*11.7	84.6	*7.0
Queensland	34.0	26.2	60.2	11.8	12.6	72.8	10.8	83.6	25.7	17.3	87.1	14.1
South Australia	8.3	7.2	15.6	*3.1	*3.1	18.6	*3.6	22.3	*26.8	*16.4	83.8	*13.7
Western Australia	19.8	12.9	32.7	*2.6	*2.6	35.4	11.9	47.3	*11.8	*7.5	74.8	*5.6
Tasmania	2.2	2.1	4.3	*1.3	*1.5	5.8	*1.1	6.9	*37.5	*26.3	84.0	*18.9
Northern Territory	2.7	1.0	3.8	*0.4	*0.4	4.2	1.5	5.6	*12.9	*9.7	74.1	*7.2
Australian Capital Territory	*1.0	*1.5	2.5	*0.7	*0.7	3.2	*0.7	3.9	*41.3	*22.2	82.6	*18.3
Australia	137.3	89.5	226.7	34.1	37.1	263.8	55.7	319.5	19.9	14.0	82.6	10.7
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	*3.2	108.6	111.7	*2.9	31.0	142.7	221.1	363.8	*47.7	21.7	39.2	*0.8
Victoria	*2.3	111.1	113.4	*4.9	34.9	148.3	159.6	307.9	*68.0	23.5	48.2	*1.6
Queensland	*3.4	90.3	93.7	*2.9	20.6	114.3	113.5	227.9	*46.2	18.0	50.2	*1.3
South Australia	*1.7	26.3	28.0	*1.1	8.2	36.2	45.9	82.1	*38.0	22.6	44.1	*1.3
Western Australia	*2.2	41.7	43.8	*1.6	8.9	52.7	63.2	116.0	*42.0	16.9	45.5	*1.3
Tasmania	*0.4	9.1	9.5	*1.1	3.0	12.5	14.1	26.6	*74.5	23.9	47.0	*4.3
Northern Territory	*—	2.2	2.2	*0.1	*0.5	2.7	7.9	10.6	*100.0	*17.1	25.4	*0.6
Australian Capital Territory	*0.5	4.8	5.2	*0.3	2.5	7.7	11.6	19.3	*38.1	32.5	40.1	*1.4
Australia	13.7	394.0	407.7	14.9	109.4	517.2	637.0	1 154.2	52.1	21.2	44.8	1.3
TOTAL												
New South Wales	48.5	134.7	183.1	13.7	42.2	225.4	239.8	465.2	22.1	18.7	48.4	2.9
Victoria	26.3	123.4	149.7	8.3	39.7	189.4	167.1	356.5	24.1	21.0	53.1	2.3
Queensland	37.4	116.5	153.9	14.7	33.2	187.1	124.3	311.4	28.3	17.7	60.1	4.7
South Australia	10.1	33.5	43.6	4.1	11.2	54.8	49.5	104.3	29.0	20.5	52.6	4.0
Western Australia	22.0	54.6	76.6	*4.2	11.5	88.1	75.1	163.2	*16.1	13.1	54.0	*2.6
Tasmania	2.6	11.2	13.8	2.4	4.5	18.3	15.2	33.5	48.8	24.6	54.6	7.3
Northern Territory	2.7	3.3	6.0	*0.5	*0.9	6.9	9.4	16.3	*14.8	*12.6	42.2	*2.9
Australian Capital Territory	*1.5	6.3	7.7	*1.0	3.2	10.9	12.2	23.2	*40.4	29.5	47.2	*4.3
Australia	150.9	483.5	634.4	49.0	146.5	780.9	692.7	1 473.7	24.5	18.8	53.0	3.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN OCTOBER 2014

<i>Labour force status in September 2014</i>	<i>Employed Full time</i>	<i>Employed Part time</i>	<i>Employed Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour Force</i>	<i>Not in Labour Force</i>	<i>Matched Civilian Population</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES							
Employed Full time	3 933.3	125.0	4 058.3	24.0	4 082.3	46.5	4 128.8
Employed Part time	121.6	672.5	794.2	21.1	815.3	58.2	873.5
Employed Total	4 054.9	797.5	4 852.5	45.1	4 897.6	104.7	5 002.3
Unemployed Total	39.0	28.5	67.6	196.2	263.8	64.0	327.8
Labour Force	4 094.0	826.1	4 920.0	241.3	5 161.4	168.7	5 330.1
Not in Labour Force	48.3	52.2	100.5	79.1	179.6	1 918.7	2 098.3
Matched Civilian Population	4 142.2	878.3	5 020.5	320.5	5 341.0	2 087.4	7 428.4
FEMALES							
Employed Full time	2 044.9	170.6	2 215.6	11.0	2 226.6	38.5	2 265.1
Employed Part time	183.0	1 708.3	1 891.3	20.2	1 911.5	104.1	2 015.6
Employed Total	2 227.9	1 878.9	4 106.8	31.3	4 138.1	142.6	4 280.7
Unemployed Total	11.8	39.1	50.9	163.7	214.6	63.5	278.1
Labour Force	2 239.8	1 917.9	4 157.7	195.0	4 352.7	206.1	4 558.8
Not in Labour Force	33.1	89.2	122.3	75.1	197.4	2 803.6	3 001.0
Matched Civilian Population	2 272.9	2 007.1	4 280.0	270.1	4 550.1	3 009.7	7 559.8
PERSONS							
Employed Full time	5 978.2	295.6	6 273.9	35.0	6 308.9	84.9	6 393.8
Employed Part time	304.6	2 380.8	2 685.4	41.3	2 726.8	162.3	2 889.1
Employed Total	6 282.9	2 676.4	8 959.3	76.4	9 035.7	247.3	9 282.9
Unemployed Total	50.9	67.6	118.5	359.9	478.4	127.5	605.9
Labour Force	6 333.7	2 744.0	9 077.8	436.3	9 514.1	374.8	9 888.9
Not in Labour Force	81.4	141.4	222.8	154.3	377.0	4 722.3	5 099.4
Matched Civilian Population	6 415.1	2 885.4	9 300.5	590.6	9 891.1	5 097.1	14 988.2

(a) Gross flows figures do not match published labour force estimates. Refer to gross flows in Glossary.

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total	Full time workers	Part time workers	Total
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
MALES						
October 2011	912.4	68.7	981.1	923.2	67.5	990.7
October 2012	901.9	67.6	969.6	900.2	68.4	968.6
2013						
October	901.1	73.9	975.0	898.7	75.0	973.7
November	901.8	74.6	976.4	898.8	75.0	973.7
December	902.1	75.2	977.3	898.9	74.5	973.5
2014						
January	902.6	75.6	978.2	910.9	75.2	986.0
February	903.2	75.8	979.0	905.5	75.6	981.1
March	904.3	75.6	980.0	907.2	77.6	984.8
April	905.4	75.3	980.7	887.8	75.4	963.2
May	906.1	75.1	981.2	907.5	74.1	981.6
June	906.4	75.1	981.5	920.0	75.3	995.4
July	906.2	75.5	981.6	908.4	73.1	981.5
August	905.2	76.1	981.3	904.2	76.3	980.5
September	903.9	76.8	980.7	890.4	79.7	970.1
October	903.1	77.6	980.7	908.5	76.9	985.4
FEMALES						
October 2011	450.3	167.6	617.9	456.4	167.9	624.3
October 2012	442.7	165.7	608.4	437.9	164.0	601.9
2013						
October	448.9	172.1	620.9	447.3	174.1	621.4
November	448.2	172.9	621.1	444.7	171.7	616.4
December	447.2	173.5	620.7	446.8	172.3	619.1
2014						
January	446.4	173.8	620.2	447.3	179.3	626.6
February	446.2	173.8	620.1	449.6	170.0	619.6
March	447.0	173.7	620.7	450.9	173.1	624.0
April	448.0	173.8	621.8	434.9	174.2	609.1
May	449.1	174.2	623.3	450.0	174.8	624.8
June	449.9	174.9	624.8	456.5	175.7	632.2
July	450.2	175.9	626.1	453.6	173.8	627.4
August	450.0	176.7	626.7	451.9	176.0	627.9
September	449.5	177.4	626.9	438.6	180.8	619.4
October	449.3	177.9	627.3	452.4	176.7	629.0
PERSONS						
October 2011	1 362.6	236.3	1 598.9	1 379.7	235.3	1 615.0
October 2012	1 344.7	233.3	1 578.0	1 338.1	232.4	1 570.5
2013						
October	1 350.0	246.0	1 596.0	1 346.0	249.1	1 595.1
November	1 350.0	247.5	1 597.5	1 343.5	246.7	1 590.2
December	1 349.3	248.7	1 598.0	1 345.7	246.9	1 592.6
2014						
January	1 349.0	249.4	1 598.4	1 358.2	254.4	1 612.6
February	1 349.5	249.6	1 599.1	1 355.1	245.6	1 600.7
March	1 351.3	249.3	1 600.6	1 358.1	250.6	1 608.7
April	1 353.4	249.1	1 602.6	1 322.7	249.5	1 572.3
May	1 355.2	249.3	1 604.5	1 357.5	248.9	1 606.4
June	1 356.2	250.0	1 606.3	1 376.5	251.0	1 627.5
July	1 356.4	251.3	1 607.7	1 362.0	246.9	1 608.8
August	1 355.2	252.8	1 608.0	1 356.0	252.3	1 608.4
September	1 353.4	254.2	1 607.5	1 329.0	260.4	1 589.5
October	1 352.4	255.5	1 607.9	1 360.8	253.6	1 614.4

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED, States & territories

HOURS WORKED

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

October 2011	501.7	394.7	334.2	112.7	191.2	32.0	np	np	1 615.0
October 2012	494.2	385.7	314.7	109.8	188.0	30.8	np	np	1 570.5
2013									
October	496.9	392.5	331.0	106.9	189.8	29.8	np	np	1 595.1
November	495.8	389.1	329.9	108.8	189.2	30.1	np	np	1 590.2
December	495.9	390.3	330.7	108.4	189.2	30.0	np	np	1 592.6
2014									
January	498.2	391.8	339.5	111.5	191.7	31.1	np	np	1 612.6
February	497.6	389.4	332.8	108.6	193.2	30.4	np	np	1 600.7
March	498.8	393.5	332.8	109.9	193.7	30.9	np	np	1 608.7
April	491.3	381.5	324.7	108.0	187.1	31.2	np	np	1 572.3
May	498.4	391.5	335.1	109.2	191.1	31.1	np	np	1 606.4
June	507.2	396.5	335.2	111.9	196.1	31.1	np	np	1 627.5
July	500.8	390.9	330.9	109.9	196.2	31.0	np	np	1 608.8
August	502.2	387.3	332.4	111.5	195.5	31.0	np	np	1 608.4
September	492.0	389.3	323.2	109.9	195.1	31.4	np	np	1 589.5
October	504.0	388.3	330.6	111.2	198.7	31.6	np	np	1 614.4

TREND

October 2011	497.4	392.8	332.1	112.0	184.5	32.0	19.0	29.1	1 598.9
October 2012	494.8	385.3	321.2	108.8	189.4	30.5	19.3	28.7	1 578.0
2013									
October	497.1	390.5	332.8	108.0	189.9	29.9	19.4	28.4	1 596.0
November	496.8	390.7	333.0	108.5	190.4	30.1	19.6	28.4	1 597.5
December	496.5	390.5	332.9	109.0	190.6	30.3	19.7	28.5	1 598.0
2014									
January	496.4	390.1	332.8	109.3	190.9	30.5	19.8	28.6	1 598.4
February	496.5	389.9	332.8	109.4	191.1	30.7	19.9	28.8	1 599.1
March	497.3	389.9	332.7	109.4	191.5	30.9	20.0	29.0	1 600.6
April	498.3	390.1	332.5	109.6	191.9	31.0	20.1	29.1	1 602.6
May	499.3	390.4	332.1	109.8	192.6	31.0	20.0	29.2	1 604.5
June	500.1	390.6	331.7	110.1	193.6	31.1	20.0	29.2	1 606.3
July	500.5	390.5	331.2	110.5	194.8	31.1	19.8	29.3	1 607.7
August	500.6	390.1	330.4	110.8	195.9	31.2	19.7	29.4	1 608.0
September	500.4	389.5	329.4	110.9	196.8	31.3	19.6	29.5	1 607.5
October	500.5	389.3	328.8	111.1	197.8	31.4	19.6	29.6	1 607.9

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
August 2010	350.9	5.5	10.4	365.9	5.8	10.6	360.3	5.7	10.3
August 2011	339.3	5.3	10.3	326.7	5.1	10.3	322.9	5.1	10.1
August 2012	343.4	5.3	10.5	332.8	5.1	10.4	331.8	5.2	10.2
2013									
February	359.0	5.5	10.9	355.4	5.4	10.9	361.8	5.5	11.5
May	372.6	5.7	11.3	377.4	5.7	11.3	375.7	5.7	11.2
August	380.9	5.8	11.6	380.5	5.8	11.6	383.6	5.9	11.6
November	384.4	5.8	11.7	383.9	5.8	11.8	375.4	5.7	11.3
2014									
February	387.4	5.9	11.7	388.2	5.9	11.7	383.1	5.7	12.2
May	393.8	5.9	11.7	388.3	5.9	11.7	388.1	5.8	11.5
August	400.9	6.0	11.7	407.4	6.1	11.8	446.3	6.7	12.7
FEMALES									
August 2010	476.6	9.0	14.5	481.2	9.1	14.6	465.0	8.9	14.1
August 2011	489.0	9.1	14.5	481.8	8.9	14.4	467.6	8.7	13.9
August 2012	510.6	9.3	14.6	498.2	9.1	14.3	487.7	9.0	13.9
2013									
February	514.6	9.3	14.7	512.2	9.2	14.7	523.4	9.4	15.6
May	527.9	9.5	15.1	526.7	9.5	15.1	518.4	9.3	14.9
August	538.7	9.7	15.4	541.9	9.8	15.6	533.8	9.7	15.2
November	547.8	9.8	15.7	549.7	9.8	15.6	548.8	9.9	15.1
2014									
February	553.7	9.9	15.8	548.1	9.8	15.8	545.2	9.7	16.9
May	559.1	9.9	15.9	563.7	10.0	16.0	551.9	9.7	15.8
August	562.8	9.9	16.0	562.8	9.9	15.9	603.8	10.6	16.5
PERSONS									
August 2010	827.5	7.1	12.3	847.1	7.3	12.4	825.3	7.2	12.0
August 2011	828.3	7.0	12.2	808.5	6.8	12.2	790.5	6.7	11.8
August 2012	854.0	7.1	12.4	831.0	7.0	12.2	819.5	6.9	11.9
2013									
February	873.5	7.2	12.7	867.6	7.2	12.6	885.1	7.3	13.4
May	900.5	7.4	13.1	904.1	7.5	13.1	894.1	7.3	12.9
August	919.6	7.6	13.4	922.4	7.6	13.5	917.4	7.6	13.3
November	932.2	7.7	13.6	933.6	7.7	13.6	924.2	7.6	13.0
2014									
February	941.1	7.7	13.6	936.3	7.7	13.6	928.3	7.5	14.3
May	952.9	7.8	13.6	952.0	7.8	13.6	940.0	7.6	13.5
August	963.6	7.8	13.7	970.2	7.9	13.7	1 050.1	8.5	14.4

	TREND			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			ORIGINAL		
	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>	<i>Under-employed workers</i>	<i>Under-employment rate</i>	<i>Labour force under-utilisation rate</i>
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
MALES									
New South Wales	125.7	6.0	12.0	126.9	6.1	12.1	130.7	6.3	11.7
Victoria	105.0	6.4	11.8	108.2	6.6	12.0	127.3	7.6	14.4
Queensland	81.7	6.1	12.0	82.2	6.1	12.0	90.7	6.8	13.4
South Australia	31.9	6.8	13.4	34.4	7.3	13.7	34.4	7.4	13.4
Western Australia	41.4	5.1	10.3	41.3	5.1	10.1	42.7	5.3	10.0
Tasmania	10.3	7.5	15.7	10.3	7.6	15.7	12.1	8.9	16.9
Northern Territory	1.2	1.5	5.1	1.3	1.7	5.3	2.3	3.1	7.8
Australian Capital Territory	6.9	5.9	9.2	6.6	5.7	9.2	6.2	5.4	10.1
Australia	400.9	6.0	11.7	407.4	6.1	11.8	446.3	6.7	12.7
FEMALES									
New South Wales	171.5	9.8	15.4	169.2	9.7	15.3	181.0	10.2	16.0
Victoria	139.2	9.8	16.3	138.0	9.7	16.2	150.0	10.5	17.2
Queensland	125.3	10.6	16.9	124.8	10.5	16.7	133.4	11.3	17.5
South Australia	40.4	10.2	17.3	40.7	10.2	17.3	51.6	13.0	18.3
Western Australia	58.9	9.3	14.4	60.5	9.5	14.5	60.0	9.4	14.3
Tasmania	14.1	11.9	19.0	14.2	11.9	19.2	16.5	13.9	19.8
Northern Territory	2.9	4.6	6.8	2.7	4.2	6.7	2.8	4.6	7.9
Australian Capital Territory	6.8	6.6	11.8	6.9	6.6	11.8	8.4	7.8	13.1
Australia	562.8	9.9	16.0	562.8	9.9	15.9	603.8	10.6	16.5
PERSONS									
New South Wales	297.1	7.8	13.6	296.1	7.7	13.6	311.7	8.1	13.7
Victoria	244.2	8.0	13.9	246.2	8.0	13.9	277.2	9.0	15.7
Queensland	207.0	8.2	14.3	207.0	8.2	14.2	224.1	8.9	15.3
South Australia	72.3	8.4	15.2	75.1	8.6	15.4	85.9	10.0	15.7
Western Australia	100.3	7.0	12.1	101.8	7.1	12.1	102.7	7.1	11.9
Tasmania	24.4	9.5	17.2	24.5	9.6	17.3	28.7	11.2	18.2
Northern Territory	4.1	2.9	5.8	4.0	2.8	5.9	5.2	3.8	7.8
Australian Capital Territory	13.7	6.2	10.5	13.5	6.1	10.4	14.6	6.6	11.5
Australia	963.6	7.8	13.7	970.2	7.9	13.7	1 050.1	8.5	14.4

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

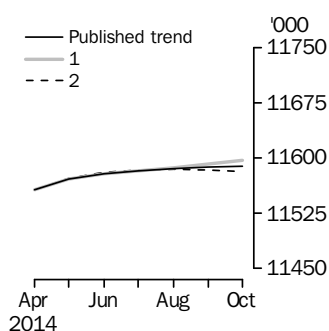
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The November seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the October estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The November seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the October estimate by:
0.24% for employment
2.20% for the unemployment rate

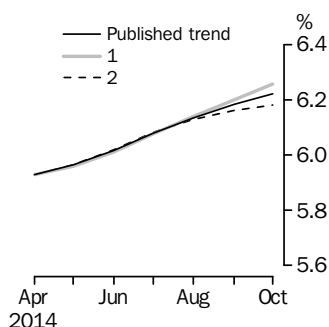
The percentage changes of 0.24% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	(1) 11 620.0 i.e. <i>rises by 0.24%</i>	(2) 11 564.4 i.e. <i>falls by 0.24%</i>
2014			
July	11 583.0	11 582.8	11 583.8
August	11 585.9	11 586.8	11 584.3
September	11 587.6	11 591.7	11 583.5
October	11 589.0	11 596.9	11 581.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	<i>(1) 6.4 i.e. rises by 2.20%</i>	<i>(2) 6.1 i.e. falls by 2.20%</i>
2014			
July	6.1	6.1	6.1
August	6.1	6.1	6.1
September	6.2	6.2	6.2
October	6.2	6.3	6.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. From November 2012, each biannual revision to ERP estimates have been used to update the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force Survey estimates, usually resulting in revisions to approximately the last two years of the historical time series.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebased'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see *What's New in the Labour Force* in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues. For more

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

POPULATION BENCHMARKS *continued*

information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the November 2012 issue of this publication.

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 19). For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 94%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

29 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From December 2013 the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the calculation of seasonal factors. For further details refer to the October 2014 issue of this publication.

30 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

31 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

32 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted in February each year with the results released in the February issue of this publication. The timing of the 2015 annual review is not yet determined.

33 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

34 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

35 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

36 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

37 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

■ *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0).

This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.

■ *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

38 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

39 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

40 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

41 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

42 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
ERP	estimated resident population
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
											</	

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	14.7	12.0	9.3	3.9	6.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.4	13.5	23.3
Part time	'000	9.7	8.2	5.9	2.8	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.5	12.6	15.1
Total	'000	17.8	14.7	12.6	5.5	8.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.4	18.7	28.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.5	8.2	7.9	3.2	4.6	1.3	0.7	1.3	12.1	9.9	15.8
Looking for p/t work	'000	6.1	5.6	4.7	2.2	3.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	6.4	8.1	10.4
Total	'000	11.3	10.0	9.4	3.9	5.5	1.4	0.7	1.4	13.8	12.8	19.1
Labour force	'000	18.4	15.2	13.5	5.9	9.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	21.1	19.3	29.8
Not in labour force	'000	18.1	15.1	13.4	5.8	8.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	17.9	22.0	29.4
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.5	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	2.6	3.8
Part time	'000	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.8	6.0
Total	'000	4.3	3.6	3.0	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.1	6.7
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.9	3.1	5.0
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.9	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.5	4.9	6.7
Total	'000	4.7	4.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	5.9	5.8	8.2
Labour force	'000	4.7	3.9	3.3	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.4	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	6.0	4.8	3.7	1.8	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	7.0	6.5	9.1
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.7	5.7	5.7	7.5	4.6	10.0	7.2	16.0	2.9	4.5	2.5
Looking for p/t work	pts	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.8	6.9	1.8	1.5	1.2
Total	pts	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	4.0	4.2	6.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work	Includes written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; had an interview with an employer for work; answered an advertisement for a job; checked or registered with a Job Services Australia provider or any other employment agency; taken steps to purchase or start your own business; advertised or tendered for work; and contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by; and ■ time corresponding to short rest periods. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks; and ■ time spent on travel to and from work (excluding some self-employed). <p>For multiple job holders actual hours worked should equal the hours worked at all jobs.</p>
Aggregate monthly hours worked	<p>Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce aggregate monthly hours worked means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of aggregate monthly hours worked are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the aggregate monthly hours worked estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15–19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15–19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in

GLOSSARY *continued*

Composite Estimation <i>continued</i>	previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007</i> (cat. no. 6292.0).
Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or ■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, aggregate monthly hours worked is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Full time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only; ■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and ■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Labour force underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</i> (cat. no. 5216.0).
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Part time workers	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 28 to 32 for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as <i>stocktakes</i> . For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 33 to 36 for more detail.
Underemployment rate	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployed workers	Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looking for full time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for full time work; or■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looking for part time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ actively looked for part time work only; or■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Unemployment to population ratio	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than to a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE 1300 135 070

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX 1300 135 211

POST Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS **www.abs.gov.au**